SATURDAY NIGHT

DECEMBER 6, 1952 10 CENTS

ESKIMO SNOW SCULPTURE

Is Military Defence Enough?

by Hugh Keenleyside

THE LATE United States Senator Brian MacMahon said that in the event of war enemy bombers will surely "get through" and that Russia has the equipment "to incinerate 50 million Americans in five minutes." Senator MacMahon was a careful, intelligent, reasonable man—and he was the head of the United States Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy He, if anyone, knew what he was talking about.

The fact that we — the western world — could probably do even worse things to the Russians, would be little satisfaction. Most of us wouldn't be around to celebrate the "victory."

We obviously must avoid any such criminal imbecility if we can.

But this danger of atomic warfare is not the only fundamental issue with which our generation is faced.

There is now, I think, a growing recognition of the fact that the democratic world is faced today by *not one* but *two* tremendous problems.

The first is the great and immediate danger of aggression by Communist imperialism — a danger going beyond all precedent in human history, a danger made incomparably terrible by the mutual possession of atomic weapons.

But the second danger is almost equally great today, and may be even greater tomorrow. It is the rising tide of *determined discontent* that is sweeping over two-thirds of the people of the world — the fact that underprivileged nations are in active revolt against their sufferings. There can be no assurance of peace while this condition continues.

WE IN CANADA now have a pretty clear appreciation of the situation created by our direct military danger. But we have not yet come to grips with the other major problem of our time.

It would, however, be a very real mistake to treat these two issues as separate or distinct problems; to argue, as some people do, that we should first provide for our military defence and then, if we still have resources and time, try to do something about the impoverished areas of the world.

Insofar as this is the policy of the democratic powers, it seems to me to be a mistake in strategy based on a mistake in logic. The two problems cannot be separated; they are two facets of the same flawed stone.

We cannot defeat the totalitarian threat if we

—Harrington

CONTINUED ON PAGE 23

THE FREIGHT RATE TANGLE
by Michael Barkway

A DOCTOR LOOKS AT RETIREMENT
by F. B. Bowman

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CANADA

Is Military Defence Enough? ..... Hugh Keenleyside 1
Parliament and Public Opinion ..... Michael Barkway 4
Wesleyan Roots of Democracy ..... B. K. Sandwell 7
Freight Rates Tangle—a Gordian Knot ..... Michael Barkway 9
A Doctor Looks at Retirement ..... F. B. Bowman 10
The NB Senator Who Doubles in Spuds ..... Richard O'Hagan 12
Eskimo Snowman ..... Richard Harrington 20

INTERNATIONAL

Land Hunger Feeds Kenya Conflict ..... Colin Legum 11
Canada and U.S.—a Declaration of Faith ..... Max Freedman 14
Free World Has a New Foreign Policy Leader ..... Willson Woodside 16
Unscrambling and Rescrambling ..... P. O'D. 26

EDITORIALS

Legislative Plans for Last Session; The Pope and Voting; Philosophic Volte-Face; Politicos to a Degree; Changing Federal District; About Pamphlets; Earily Canadian Imprints 5

BUSINESS

Saskatchewan's Orderly Uranium Rush ..... Eric Knowles 13
Insurance ..... Geoffrey L. Pratt 34
GOP and Tariffs ..... R. L. Hoadley 36

WOMEN

Christmas Presents to Give and to Get ..... Bernice Coffey 46
Bridge to Sanity ..... Svanhuit Josie 48
Concerning Food: Festive Desserts ..... Marjorie Thompson Flint 50

FILMS

"Limelight"; "Monkey Business" ..... Mary Lowrey Ross 45

TRAVEL

The Land of Forgotten Winter ..... Bruce McKie 18

LIGHTER SIDE

Nigger in the Stockpile ..... Mary Lowrey Ross 53

BOOK REVIEWS

"Canadian Drawings and Prints" (Paul Duval) ..... Lucy Van Gogh 40
"Empress of Byzantium" (Helen Mahler) ..... William Sclater 40
"Across the Space Frontier" (Cornelius Ryan) ..... John L. Watson 41
For Younger Readers ..... John Paul 42
Writers & Writing ..... Rica 44

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Theatre 15
Records 21
Crosswords 24

NEXT WEEK'S ISSUE

MENTION Greg Clark, and thousands of Canadians conjure up a picture of a funny little man with white sideburns, as he was depicted by cartoonist Jim Frise, his running mate in the weekly column they used to do before Frise died. THELMA LECOQ tells his story . . . Newspapers can be sensation-mongers just by printing the lies demagogues tell, says DAVID WHITE, Research Professor of Journalism at Boston University, telling of an insidious influence threatening the U.S. press . . . ANDREW BOYLE outlines the effects Bevan and his followers are having on British policies . . . Young people in the suburbs of Canadian cities are overcoming big difficulties to build their own churches. A. C. FORREST describes the vast program and its beneficial effects on the builders . . . Methods-Time Measurement is a new way for business to cut costs in these days when other production costs are becoming more and more rigid, says MICHAEL YOUNG, describing the process . . . HELEN MACNAMARA writes a profile of Alan Mills, Canada's top balladeer . . . The trend in school buildings is shown in a page of pictures with comment by architect JOHN CAULFIELD SMITH . . . MARJORIE THOMPSON FLINT gives the ingredients for a first-rate Christmas dinner.

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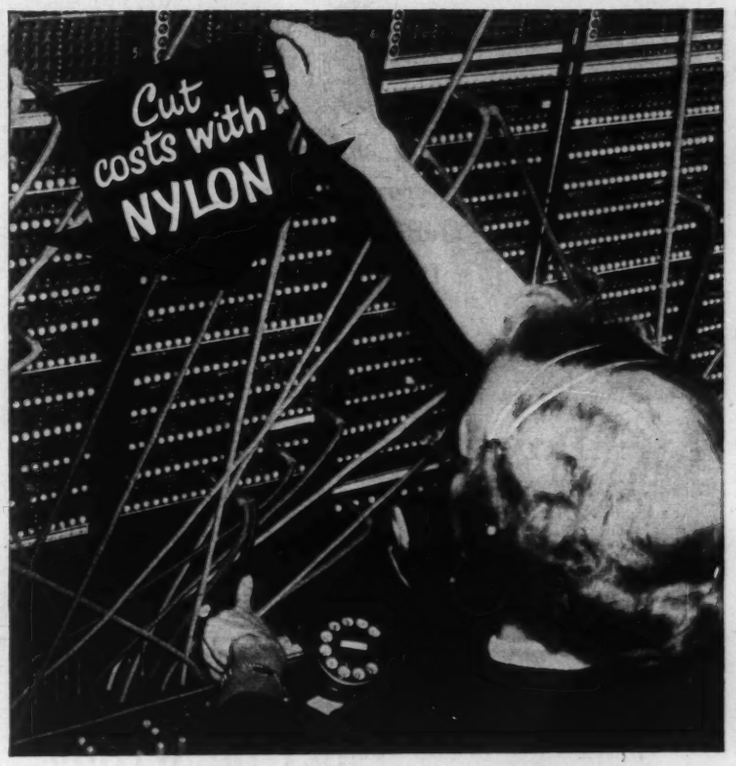

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OTTAWA VIEW

Parliament and Public Opinion

by Michael Barkway

THERE will be a good deal of unreality about many of the House of Commons debates this session. For that matter, there always is; but it will be worse than usual in these next few months because of the general election which will take place within 12 months. The inherent difficulty of the Opposition position runs through nearly all the debates on nearly all national issues. It arises from the fact that the Government policy, on no matter what question, is nearly always the best compromise that a group of intelligent men has been able to devise for reconciling conflicting interests.

The compromise is nearly always vulnerable. But it can only be attacked by taking the side of one group against another group in the Canadian community. The Government compromise may be unsatisfactory, but—unless the Cabinet has slipped badly—it should be a reasonable approach to securing the highest common factor of Canadian support. To attack it nearly always involves alienating one important group and driving it even more firmly into the Government's arms.

Examples are easy to multiply. Eighteen months ago many Canadians, outside the prairie provinces, were indignant at the Government's decision to pay a bonus of $65 million to the wheat farmers out of the public purse. The Conservatives did manage to vote against it, because their scattered membership from the prairies was absent. But they knew perfectly well that an unequivocal stand against the wheat bounty would lose them all chance of getting votes in the prairie provinces.

Just a year ago, they decided to make a great fight against the Government's law to stop the practice of resale price maintenance. This was a pitch for the support of one group in the country, which the Conservatives believed to be an influential and important group—the retail traders. Several Liberal members were unhappy (to say the least) that the Government policy was offending the retailers. But, in supporting the retailers' case for resale price maintenance, the Conservatives risked losing the much more numerous votes of the consumers. They may have figured that consumers don't vote as consumers, and there is some evidence for this view. But it was a calculated risk. It was the old dilemma that you cannot attack government policy without lining yourself up one side and alienating the other side.

IN THIS present session the Conservatives will be up against this problem on almost every issue that arises. The Government's immigration policy (as has been argued here more than once) is open to serious attack on the grounds that it is too restrictive. But it is restrictive because the Government has calculated that the political forces desiring restriction (most notably the labor unions) are more vocal and significant than the forces which resent the restrictions. The Conservatives could make a well-reasoned and forceful attack on immigration policy: but how can they do it without alienating labor support which they want to gain?

The Government's policy on broadcasting and television is vulnerable. It is sure to be attacked, and it will probably be changed. By a full-scale attack on this Government policy the Conservatives can certainly win some special support. But can they win that support without alienating even wider groups who stand behind the old policy?

This is the sort of calculation that the Opposition has continually to make. And it sometimes seems as though they inevitably and always start with the odds stacked against them, because the Government has already—before it settles on any policy—done its best to reconcile the conflicting ideas of different groups. One or two glaring slips on the Government's part might enable the Opposition to expound a better compromise, and present itself as a more acceptable alternative to the Government.

TO BRING it down to the most prominent questions of the present session, what can the Opposition say about the sterling-dollar problem or about taxes which can carry real conviction that the Government is not offering the best compromise?

No one doubts that the public is uneasy about its high taxes, and that many people are deeply concerned about recovering a larger measure of sterling area trade. But when it comes to recapturing sterling markets Howe can say that the decision rests with the British and not the Canadian Government, and when it comes to reducing taxes Abbott can ask where expenditure should be cut. In both cases the Opposition is liable to be driven into the position of trying to say by indirection what it cannot say by direct formulation of an alternative policy.

The Conservatives are insisting on tax reductions, while they say that they do not want the defence program to be cut. But, consciously or unconsciously, this public demand for tax cuts is in danger of swamping the national need for defence.

In current terms there is, of course, no idea of *abandoning* the defence program—not this year anyway—but there is a real danger of paring it too low, not because of the international situation at all, but because of the public clamor (given political expression by the PC's and many Liberal backbenchers) for lower taxes. "We are engaged," said George Ferguson, of the Montreal *Star*, "in a long-term struggle to maintain the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 8

EDITORIALS

Legislative Plans For Last Session

THE GOVERNMENT'S legislative program for Parliament is workmanlike but uninspiring. Most of the measures outlined in the Speech from the Throne are amendments and improvements which will clear up the Statute Book and bring the law into closer line with present requirements. They are worthy but minor. The promised non-discrimination bill, to apply to all employment under the Federal jurisdiction, would have been a more inspiring item if it had come some years ago. To-day it looks rather like a belated Liberal attempt to catch up with the Conservative government of Mr. Frost in Ontario, which has already led the way.

The major debates of this session will not arise from the Government's legislative program, except as regards radio and television. They will deal with trade and currency policy, with taxation and the defence program. The Speech from the Throne contained a masterly equivocation about the defence program. This, it said, is "a time of continuing international tension." Nevertheless, "there are signs of a lessening of the danger of an outbreak of war on a global scale." But still, "a lasting peace can be assured only so long as the combined strength of the free world continues to be built up and maintained". We can only deduce that the Government's intentions rest in such nice balance that Mr. Abbott will be free to tip them either way when he sees how his budget is going to look.

We firmly believe that he will not attempt to slash the defence program. Neither his conscience nor his colleagues nor his past statements would permit. To use his own oft-repeated word, any "substantial" cuts are out of the question. They could not be made without making nonsense of everything that the Government has ever said about the international situation and rearmament and NATO. But the temptation is going to be to squeeze defence expenditures down to a level which is dictated not so much by the international situation as by Mr. Abbott's political convenience. In all their advocacy of tax cuts the Conservatives should beware of bringing about a result which they themselves say they do not intend. The stern duty facing all parties is to resist the easy path to popularity, and insist that Canada must continue the defence job to which we are morally and politically committed.

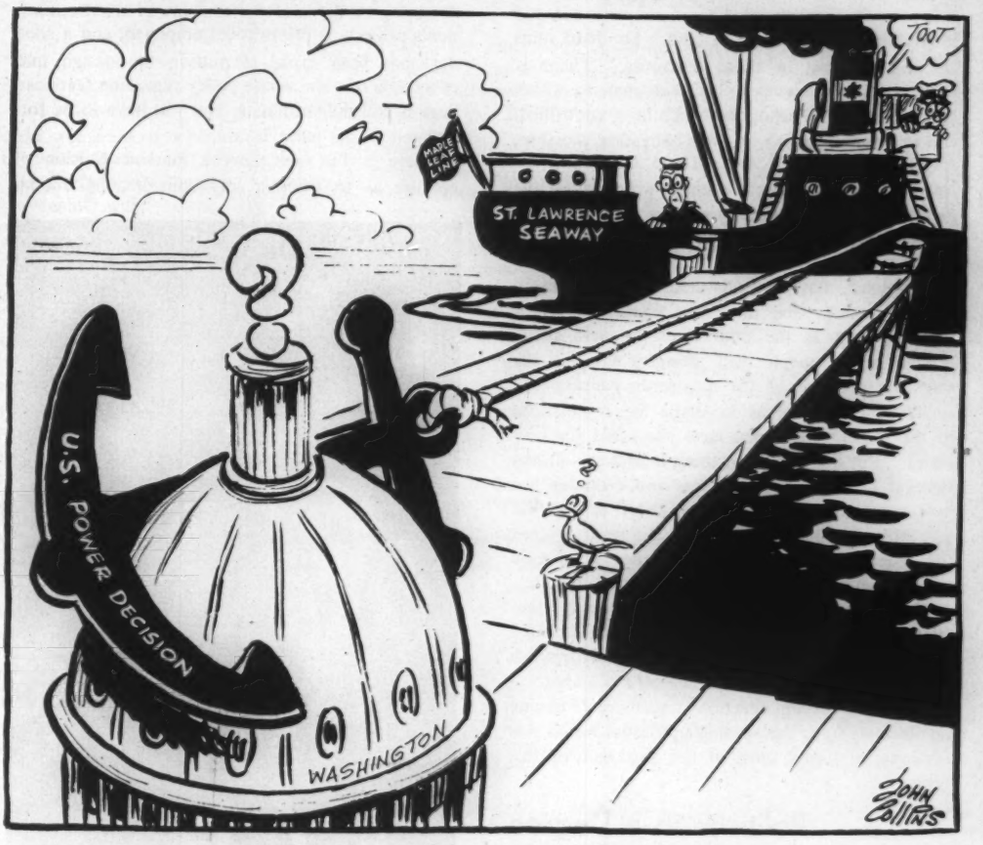
The Pope and Voting

A RECENT declaration by Pope Pius, to the effect that voting, in a democratic country, is a grave responsibility and that "those who neglect this duty through cowardice or laziness commit a mortal sin", seems to have caused more surprise than it should have. Too many people fail to realize that when the constitution of their state confers upon them the right to elect its rulers it actually makes them the ultimate rulers themselves. They have not, and it is not possible that they should have, the task of carrying on continuously the government of the country; but they have the even more important task of deciding at intervals who shall be the persons who are to do the continuous governing.

Nobody would deny the tremendous obligation which rests upon the people who do the continuous governing, to conduct the affairs of the state wisely and honestly according to their best abilities. But it is no whit greater than the obligation which rests upon the voter, to perform his share in the governing process with exactly the same honesty and wisdom. Nobody should be surprised that the Pontiff holds the neglect of this grave obligation to be a sin of more than venial character.

The mere act of voting, moreover, is but a part of the duty of the citizen. He should vote according to his best judgment of what is good for his country, and he should take care to form that judgment upon the best possible knowledge of the issues, or at least the best possible estimate of the characters who offer themselves for his choice. We would go further, and say that it is his duty to take a share, according to his abilities, in the whole process of governing—in the work of the party if he belongs to one, in the bringing out and supporting of good candidates, in the censuring of bad and dishonest government, in the rewarding of those who have deserved well of the state.

To vote because of a corrupt consideration is obviously worse than not to vote at all. To vote ignorantly or carelessly is as bad as not to vote at all. There are valid reasons for not voting, but "cowardice and laziness" are not among them. The person with any sense of religious obligation will not refrain from voting for any reason which he cannot reconcile with his conscience, and he will not make up his mind which way to vote without giving to the question as much consideration as his conscience tells him is proper. If all Canadians voted always according to their conscience this would be a much better governed country even than it now is.



Everything Ready But the Anchor

Philosophic Volte-Face

J. E. M. JOAD has written a book which he calls "The Recovery of Belief", but which he might just as well have called "The Abandonment of Some Misbeliefs". It narrates the process of his gradual conviction that several fundamental beliefs of his youth and middle age were errors, and his consequent acceptance of the Christian belief concerning the character of man and the purpose of the universe.

Dr. Joad's present views will probably not meet with the approval of all adherents of Christianity, for he comes a long way short of a literal acceptance of either the Apostles' Creed or the Westminster Confession; but his abandonment of the current beliefs of a large part of the intellectual society of a generation ago is of the greatest interest, and will probably have a notable effect upon the thinking of those who have followed his philosophical teachings as if they were revelations from above.

Among these teachings was the doctrine that man was master of his fate: "The world was his for the making; the future was dependent on his will; his destiny was in his own hands." That was the teaching of Shaw and Bergson; and it is not impossible that the failure of the Shaw Memorial

Fund, which has closed down with only a few thousand pounds collected, is due to a widespread realization that in that teaching Shaw was leading his followers up a blind alley. People do not like to be led up blind alleys.

This doctrine of the omnicompetence of man was naturally accompanied by a complete disbelief in anything of the nature of God. Dr. Joad sums up this teaching in these sentences: "There is nothing in the universe other than man to which man is subject, by whom or which he is controlled, and to whom or which he owes obligation, worship, reverence or love." And "There is nothing intractable in man himself, nothing which is not the product of the evolutionary process and which . . . cannot be improved through the continuance of that same process."

Dr. Joad, having held these beliefs himself, naturally thinks that there was some excuse for holding them at the time when he held them, though some people will wonder whether the scientific progress of the nineteenth century was really so impressive as to shake the foundations of the faiths which men have cherished for centuries. But the important thing is that this ardent believer in the gods of progress and evolution has now come to believe in the existence of a moral law and consequently of sin, in the need of men for redemption, and in the existence of a God without whose help "we can do no good thing".

That he expresses these views, not in the language of the revivalist, but in that of an educated and philosophically-minded man, will not diminish their appeal to his old-time followers. There is evidently a strong reaction under way among intellectuals from the optimistic atheism which was fashionable during most of the first half of this century.

Politicos to a Degree

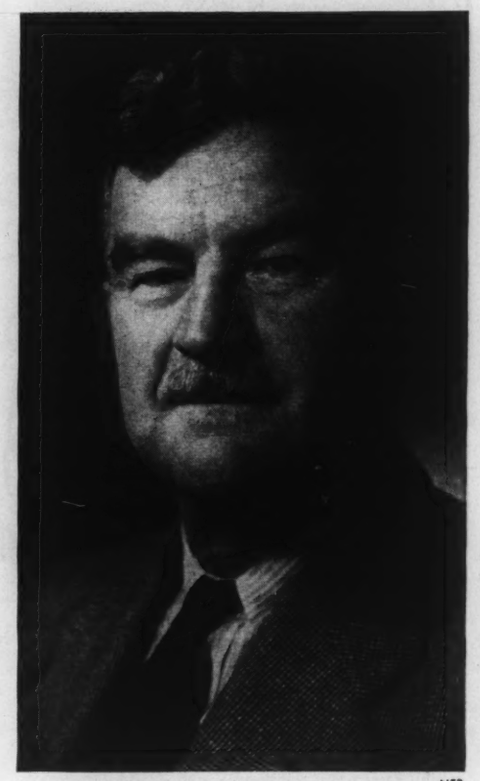
SINCE there is undoubtedly a science of politics, albeit nobody would claim that it is an exact one, we can see no objection to the proposal of Mr. Diefenbaker that one or more of the universities of Canada should establish a chair for the communication of that science to those who wish to learn it and are properly qualified to do so. It is not quite the same thing as political science, which they do already communicate; and since it will presumably be taught as an art to be practised as well as a science to be known, the course might well include a little instruction, such as theological students get, in the arts of persuasion by the spoken and written word. There will obviously be a good deal of psychology in it, and some business administration (not only for potential cabinet ministers but also for potential managers of the party war chest), and there should be at least one or two lectures on not letting the right hand know what the left hand doeth.

The only thing we are worried about is the voters. They will either get it into their clumsy heads that nobody is worth sending to Parliament who has not an honor BA (Sci.Pol.), or else they will get it into their thick skulls (and this we think is quite equally probable) that they don't want people at Ottawa or at Queen's Park who know more about the science of politics than they do themselves, and who consequently might be able to put something over on them.

Changing Federal District

THE CHANGE which is taking place in the functions and operations of the Federal District Commission is clearly indicated in the appointment of Major-General Howard Kennedy as its chairman, in succession to Duncan K. MacTavish. For General Kennedy is a forestry engineer, and his appointment indicates that the development of the great wooded area of Gatineau Park has become a chief element in the task of the Commission. This moreover was to be expected, for the designing of the more urban part of the Commission's projects is pretty well completed, and a good start has been made at putting the design into effect, whereas the whole policy regarding Gatineau Park is still indeterminate, and will have to be formulated in the early future.

There is for one thing a marked division of opinion as to whether any considerable amount



NFB

MAJOR-GENERAL HOWARD KENNEDY

of private ownership should be allowed to continue within the Park area. The problems of the Park require expert qualifications quite different from those needed in the task of redesigning the urban area of Ottawa and Hull.

General Kennedy is famous for the authorship of the Kennedy Report of 1947 on the needs and conditions of the forests of Ontario, widely regarded as the best study of forestry problems ever executed in Canada, and he has served as consultant to many governments and corporations on similar subjects. In the chairmanship of the FDC, which was so long and ably held by F. E. Bronson, an outstanding expert on the Ottawa urban area, he will have one of the most important posts in the national capital.

About Pamphlets

EVERY year clubs and study groups face programming problems. It is simple to assign topics but where does the busy speaker find information? Obviously quick-to-read, up-to-date pamphlets are the answer. But seemingly they are like manna from Heaven and available only after earnest seeking. Since most study activity falls within the general definition of "adult education", the Canadian Association of Adult Education has just completed and published a survey of the distribution of program materials.

This was undertaken by the CAAE's Joint Planning Commission, which also serves some 100 national organizations, and was financed by the Carnegie Corporation. This excellent pamphlet is not the answer to speakers' prayers. It isn't intended to be. Rather it is a diagnosis of what's wrong with the present set-up and distribution of pamphlets: no national listing, no central office to which to write, few pamphlets sold on newsstands, bottlenecks in channelling material down the ranks of national organizations and burial of pamphlet material in library files.

The very negation of its findings is of benefit. It clears the way for some concerted action in getting this important material before the public. It should spur some sort of action in the government, one of the worst offenders, since government pamphlets are not in one general listing nor available at one place. Writer-surveyor Harriet Parsons makes one point, too, that strikes home. Newspapers and magazines are not much given to reviewing even the best of pamphlets.

Early Canadian Imprints

EIGHTY-THREE collections containing early Canadian printed material were searched by or for Marie Tremaine, the compiler of "A Bibliography of Canadian Imprints, 1751-1800" recently issued by the University of Toronto Press. Of these all but eleven belong to public or endowed institutions or learned societies, and may be regarded as secure against dispersal. Most of the eleven have either been dispersed or are in process of being so. That of the late Hon. J. B. M. Baxter of Saint John, NB, appears to be intact, as also are those of George A. Daviault of Berthier, Quebec, the late Dr. Donald Hingston of Montreal, Frederick G. Ketcheson of Thornhill, Ont., and T. H. White of Shelburne, NS. But the collection of Charles Gordonsmith of Montreal was sold posthumously, that of J. G. Hodgins, a former Deputy Superintendent of Education in Ontario, was sold, that of J. B. Learmont of Montreal was sold, and that of Victor Morin of Montreal is in process of dispersal. Only the collections of the late Dr. Webster of Shediac, NB, and the late W. P. Witton of Hamilton were disposed of *en bloc* to permanent owners in Canada, the former by gift to the New Brunswick Archives, the latter to the Civic Library of Montreal by sale.

Thirty of the institutions and societies listed are in the United States, and the amount of material available to students would be slim indeed if it were not for the wealth and acquisitiveness of these American collectors in days when Canadians had neither money nor inclination to hunt for their own old treasures.

Just over 1,200 items of printed matter of Canadian origin dated before 1801 are listed in Miss Tremaine's amazing compilation. Some of them are known by allusions only, no copies being known to be extant. Most of them are official orders and forms, but there are theological works, funeral sermons, advertisements and playbills, together with instructions for the avoidance of smut in wheat. Readers who possess copies of Canadian imprints which they suspect of an origin earlier than 1800 should consult this catalogue; anything that is not listed in it is likely to be of value, and will certainly be of interest to any Canadian librarian. The prospect of a Canadian National Library enables us to hope that unique examples of early Canadian printing will no longer be lost to Canada.

LEVELLING UP

Wesleyan Roots of Democracy

by B. K. Sandwell

IN THE National Gallery at Ottawa there is a picture which is one of the great social documents of eighteenth-century history, and it has always astonished me that London, New York and Washington allowed it to get away from them. Whoever acquired it for Canada is entitled to an immense amount of credit. It is by Philip de Loutherbourg, RA, who was born in Germany, studied art in Paris, and settled in England in 1771, painting battle scenes, landscapes and scenes of public activity, into which he managed to infuse a great deal of character drawing and dramatic feeling. This painting is entitled "A Midsummer Afternoon With a Methodist Preacher", and has a great deal of Hogarth's quality without his savagery; a colored reproduction of it is obtainable at the Gallery, but unfortunately much of the significant detail is obscured by the color process, and would probably be seen better in a plain photograph. In any case the picture should be studied in the original.

The scene is on high ground with a river in the distance. In the centre the preacher, under a portable canopy, is holding forth to a typical group of "evangelical" adherents, with the prosperous middle class rubbing shoulders with the peasantry. In the left foreground the local Anglican cleric and his family, haughtily aloof, gaze with fascinated repulsion; in the right foreground a group of landed gentry gets a little nearer, with equal animosity but greater curiosity. And with a touch of sublime naturalness the painter has placed in the centre foreground a small child of the cleric and another small child from the peasantry making overtures to one another without the slightest sense of social distinctions, as small children will.

THIS PAINTING is the most perfect pictorial record of a great spiritual moral and intellectual movement whose importance is being more and more understood as it is more deeply studied today. Among the investigators and popularizers who are making it better understood is a Canadian, Dr. J. Wesley Bready, who has spent 20 years in research into the Wesley period. Several of the resultant books have already been reviewed in these columns; and the latest, "Faith and Freedom: the Roots of Democracy", has just been published by Light and Life Press, Winona Lake, Indiana. It is a condensed and popular statement of the conclusions already stated or hinted at in the earlier books, the core of which is that the Christian Democracy of our time is the direct result of the evangelical movement which began with the "conversion" of Wesley in 1738.

The true picture of Wesley has been sadly obscured in the public mind by the behavior of some of his later and less disciplined followers. It will probably be a revelation to many Canadians to learn that the Scottish Presbyterians "became so conscious of Wesley's personal nobility and high national service that they bestowed upon him the freedom of certain of their cities, including Perth, the one-time capital." Or that Wesley himself had a very low opinion of the typical revivalist sermon: "Let but a pert, self-sufficient animal, with neither sense nor grace, bawl out something about Christ, or his blood, or justification by faith, and his hearers cry out, 'What a fine Gospel sermon!' We know no Gospel without redemption from sin." That is a statement with which Canon Bryan Green would unquestionably agree, though he would prefer "integration" to "redemption" and "salvation", on the ground that those terms have become encrusted with undesirable connotations and have thus lost much of their "shine" for the modern mind. He would endorse with equal sympathy Wesley's preference for sermons on "good tempers or good works."

BUT the importance in history of the movement which drew its inspiration from Wesley and Whitefield is due to the change which it effected in the moral climate of the English-speaking world—the overthrow of the cynical hypocrisy and materialism and acceptance of established evils which characterized the latter days of the old eighteenth century aristocracy, and its replacement with a sense of humanitarian obligation, a realization of the supreme importance of every individual human soul, which is the very basis of all that is best in our democracy.

In that democracy the two little children of Loutherbourg's picture have at last come together, in a levelling which is not the levelling down of Marxism but the levelling up of Christianity. The evangelical movement ended slavery all over the world; it started the movement which is ending preventable poverty, preventable ignorance, preventable disease. It restored work to a position of honor, and made idleness a badge of dishonor.

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M-11

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Notice of Common Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of Fifteen cents (15c) per share for the quarter ending 31st December, 1952, has been declared on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, payable 2nd January, 1953, to shareholders of record 5th December, 1952.

By order of the Board,
R. D. ARCHIBALD,
Secretary.

Montreal, November 19th, 1952.

TEXTILE DOMINION CO. LTD

Dominion Textile Co.
Limited

Notice of Preferred Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One and Three-Quarters per cent (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending 31st December, 1952, payable 15th January, 1953, to shareholders of record 15th December, 1952.

By order of the Board,
R. D. ARCHIBALD,
Secretary.

Montreal, November 19th, 1952.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS COMPANY
OF CANADA, LIMITED
AND WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
Annual Report of Board of Directors For the Year Ended August 31 1952

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

Herewith I beg to submit on behalf of the Directors the Consolidated Balance Sheet of your Company and its Wholly Owned Subsidiary Companies, showing Assets and Liabilities at the close of the fiscal year ending August 31, 1952, together with the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss and Earned Surplus for that year.

Your Auditors, Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Company, have examined the books and accounts of the Company and their report is attached.

In accordance with our custom, all the properties of your Company have been maintained in good condition and the sum of $437,473.99 has been added to the Reserve for Depreciation which now amounts to $5,295,495.74.

Our usual care has been exercised in the taking of all inventories which have been priced on the basis of cost or market, whichever proved to be the lower.

Our advertising and merchandising policies and plans have kept the Company's products in the forefront of public demand in Canada, and our well established household lines of paint and varnish for inside and outside use have had wide distribution and acceptance. To these have been added in recent years newer lines of finishes beginning with Kem-Tone some five years ago, which was a revolutionary product in wall finishes; followed a year later by Kem-Glo, the enamel which "looks and washes like baked enamel," and thirdly, during the year just closed, by Super Kem-Tone, the new deluxe interior paint whose acceptance by the public has been phenomenal.

Although total sales were well maintained, reaching the second largest volume in the Company's history, several departments of the business suffered sales and operating losses during the year which had an adverse effect upon our profit position. In addition, operating costs such as salaries and wages, travelling and selling expenses, taxes, etc., were very considerably increased over the previous year.

The combined profit from operations amounted to $2,322,962.37 compared to a similar profit in the previous year of $3,163,770.58. After providing for interest, depreciation, etc., in the amount of $1,011,929.88 there remained a balance of earnings before Income Taxes of $1,315,902.49. After deduction of Income Taxes amounting to $730,348.18 the net profit available for Dividends stood at $585,554.31 compared with $1,007,944.05 last year. These earnings were at the rate of $16.92 per share on the Preferred Stock of the Company and after payment of $7.00 per share on the Preferred Stock there remained a balance of $1.52 per share on the Ordinary Stock.

Dividends to Shareholders for the year amounted to $242,200.00 on the Preferred Stock and $280,900.00 on the Ordinary Stock.

The Total Current Assets of the Company stood at $15,526,892.66 and Current Liabilities at $6,963,048.26, the balance of Net Current Assets thus being $8,563,844.40, an increase of $443,114.88 during the year.

The Earned Surplus of the Company and its Wholly Owned Subsidiary Companies at August 31, 1952, was $8,797,135.91.

In conclusion I desire to extend to our staff everywhere sincere thanks for their fine service and co-operation during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

Montreal, Que.
November 13, 1952

A. W. STEUDEL
Chairman.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET—AUGUST 31 1952

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS:			
Cash on hand and in bank		$ 126,407.36	
Trade accounts receivable, less reserve		5,960,195.68	
Other accounts receivable		326,920.77	
Inventories of raw materials and supplies, goods in process and finished merchandise, stated on the basis of the lower of cost or market		8,538,111.33	
Insurance, taxes and other prepaid expenses		248,898.23	
Advertising stock, stationery, etc.		326,359.29	
		$15,526,892.66	
OTHER ASSETS:			
Sundry accounts receivable, including $4,490.49 owing by shareholders	$ 64,501.73		
Unamortized royalty payment	18,861.58	83,363.31	
INVESTMENTS IN AND ADVANCES TO PARTLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES:			
Investments	$ 30,775.20		
Advances	21,636.50	52,411.70	
INVESTMENTS IN AFFILIATED COMPANY		200,000.00	
CAPITAL ASSETS	$13,213,597.06		
(Capital assets include land and buildings, leaseholds, machinery and equipment, together with formulae, trademarks and goodwill [carried on the books at $5,715,655.12] acquired in 1911, at cost measured by the par value of bonds and the stated value of shares issued as consideration for such assets; properties owned by three of the consolidated subsidiary companies are included on the basis of appraised values with subsequent additions at cost; other properties are included at cost).			
Less: Reserve for depreciation	5,295,495.74	7,918,101.32	
		$23,780,768.99	

Note: The replacement value new, less depreciation, of land, buildings, machinery and equipment of one of the consolidated subsidiaries as of April 1, 1952 as reported by H. F. Cooper Appraisal Co., Limited was $1,037,622.22; the replacement value new, less depreciation, of The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited and the other consolidated subsidiaries as of June 30, 1952 as reported by Canadian Appraisal Company Limited was $8,403,704.58. The total replacement value new, less depreciation, based on these 1952 appraisals was therefore $9,441,326.80 which is $7,238,880.60 in excess of the net amounts at which land, buildings, machinery and equipment are included under capital assets at August 31, 1952.

LIABILITIES

CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Bank loans			$ 2,800,000.00
Trade accounts payable and accrued liabilities			3,330,498.13
Income and other taxes			832,550.13
			$ 6,963,048.26
OWING TO AFFILIATED COMPANY			46,184.82
RESERVE FOR ALLOWANCES TO RETIRED EMPLOYEES			20,000.00
CAPITAL STOCK AND SURPLUS:			
Capital Stock—			
Seven per cent cumulative preferred—			
Authorized—40,000 shares of $100.00 ea. $4,000,000.00			
Issued—			
34,600 shares of $100.00 each		$ 3,460,000.00	
No par value ordinary—			
Authorized—225,000 shares			
Issued—224,720 shares	$4,494,400.00		
Earned Surplus, per statement attached	8,797,135.91	13,291,535.91	16,751,535.91
			$23,780,768.99

SIGNED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:
WILFRID GAGNON, Director.
R. C. VAUGHAN, Director

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS AND EARNED SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31 1952

Combined profit from operations, before provisions for depreciation and other deductions shown below		$ 2,322,962.37
Add: Dividends from partly owned subsidiary companies		4,870.00
		$ 2,327,832.37
Deduct:		
Interest on bank loans	$ 293,290.08	
Allowances paid to retired employees	78,732.80	
Legal fees	6,138.95	
Remuneration of executive officers and directors' fees	196,294.06	
Provision for depreciation	437,473.99	1,011,929.88
		$ 1,315,902.49
Deduct: Provision for taxes on income		730,348.18
Net profit for the year		$ 585,554.31
Earned surplus at August 31, 1951		8,734,681.60
		$ 9,320,235.91
Deduct:		
Dividends paid during the year—		
Preferred—$7.00 per share	$ 242,200.00	
Ordinary—$1.25 per share	280,900.00	523,100.00
Earned surplus at August 31, 1952		$ 8,797,135.91

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

We have examined the consolidated balance sheet of The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited and its wholly owned subsidiary companies as at August 31, 1952 and the consolidated statement of profit and loss and earned surplus for the fiscal year ended on that date and have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required. In our opinion, the attached consolidated balance sheet and the related consolidated statement on profit and loss and earned surplus are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the combined affairs of The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited and its wholly owned subsidiary companies as at August 31, 1952 and the results of their operations for the year ended on that date, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the companies.

We also report that earnings of the subsidiary companies not consolidated are included in the accompanying financial statements only to the extent of dividends received.

MONTREAL, October 24, 1952.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO., Auditors.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

essential features of a free society; and at this moment the single most important aspect of that struggle is the maintenance of defence and foreign aid. The better-off partners in the coalition of free nations will have to carry the larger share of the burden; and it can be argued—I am not arguing it, but it can be argued that Canada's present contributions are minimal. In any event I do not believe they can at present be safely reduced."

The conclusion Ferguson gave to the Tax Foundation conference was this: "Canadians may begin to accept what they have not yet accepted—that in the kind of world we live in it is normal, and not abnormal, to have budgets on their now existing scale . . . I hope particularly for this as a matter of pride. Canada says more and more that it is proud of itself. We point to our rapid growth and our great developments. Our chests swell, and, I'm afraid, our heads do too. We talk constantly of the growing role we play in the world. But we have not yet recognized that if this is the tune we call, there is a piper to be paid. We cannot afford, as a matter of pride or shame—you pick which it is—to become one of those members of the United Nations, full of noble phrases and aspirations but with no chips on the line."

It is difficult for politicians to talk like this—difficult but not impossible. Some of the Cabinet Ministers—St. Laurent, Pearson and Claxton—have been pretty firm and positive about the contribution Canada has to make to the Western alliance. But this pressure for tax cuts is powerful medicine for politicians. It is a good thing to have editors with the courage to say these things and the minds to understand them.

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82-2

Freight Rates Tangle—a Gordian Knot

Many agile brains are engrossed with a question that has been tied up with political expediency for several years

by Michael Barkway

THIS MONTH the Board of Transport Commissioners has started one of the most significant cases in a history which has been full of difficult problems. It is on the application of the Railway Association of Canada for a new and definitive standard for the fixing of railway rates.

At present the responsibility of the Transport Commissioners is to fix rates which shall be "fair and reasonable" both for the railways themselves and for the people who use them. The Board, now under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Kearney, has to devise its own standards of what is fair and reasonable. Its decisions are quasi-legal judgments, but they are subject to appeal in two different ways. An appeal lies not only to the Supreme Court of Canada on questions of law but also to the Privy Council on questions both of law and of fact.

The railways are now trying to get the Board to fix a firm financial standard of what is a fair return to them. Their proposal is that it shall be a level of revenue which will give the Canadian Pacific a return of 6½ per cent on its net investment in railway properties. If it were possible to determine what the value of the CPR's net rail investments is, the proposed standard would presumably be rigid and binding. It would allow the level of freight rates—though not its distribution—to be determined at any time on the basis of a mathematical formula which might be complicated but would be capable of automatic application.

—Chambers in the Halifax Chronicle Herald

COURAGEOUS—BUT SLIGHTLY QUIXOTIC

IN ITS decisions so far the Board has shown no inclination to adopt any rigid formula. It has, in practice, used the Canadian Pacific Railway as the "yardstick road", adjudicating on freight rate claims largely on the basis of the CPR's need for certain revenues. But it has never accepted the view that the CPR's needs should be the sole criterion of the level of freight rates. The Turgeon Commission on Transportation in 1951 concluded that "it would be unwise to fetter the Board by a statutory yardstick." "The Board's duty," said the Royal Commission, "is to consider the justness and reasonableness of rates not only as a whole, but in particular as well. Fair return on property investment may be one of the tests; it must not be either the sole or guiding test." In the Board's judgment of January 25 this year (the 17 per cent case), it said: "The rates set by the Board, apart from being fair and reasonable to the public should as far as possible be fair and reasonable not only to the CPR but to the CNR, whose operations exceed those of the CPR, and also the other smaller Canadian railways".

The practice of using the CPR at least as the main yardstick has also led in practice to the adoption by the Board of a standard level of requirements for this company. The 21 per cent judgment of 1948 set the keynote for all the postwar arguments about freight rates. In that case the CPR had included in its balance sheet for 1947 the amount of $15,235,000 under the heading "additions and betterments". The Board's judgment pointed out that this was just over one per cent of the railway's estimate of its capital investment, and less than two per cent of the lowest of the estimates submitted by other parties (in this case, the province of Manitoba which offered the figure of $783 million). It held that this was a reasonable amount to allow the railway as a surplus, or—in the phrase that has been so often repeated—as "something to come and go on".

In the 21 per cent, therefore, the Board tried to calculate a level of rates which would give the CPR enough freight revenue to balance its expenditures (after some deductions which the Board would not allow), to provide for fixed charges, to pay 4 per cent on the preferred stock and 5 per cent on the common stock, and to leave over $15,235,000 as surplus.

This year, the Board of Transport Commissioners heard the so-called 17 per cent case under its new chairman, John Kearney. This time the railways asked that the CPR should be allowed more for surplus; but the Board retained the figure of $15,235,000, which thus seemed as though it was beginning to be sacrosanct.

If the railways were beginning to think so, last month's judgment must have disabused them. They were asking for an immediate 8 per cent increase in freight rates. They had really only one ground for the request, and that was that the 17 per cent increase of last January would not in the event give the CPR the $15,235,000 surplus. The Board of Transport Commissioners agreed that it wouldn't. But they said the CPR expected a surplus of $9 million in 1952, which was a great deal better than the average of about $2 million which it had earned since 1947. Moreover, said Mr. Justice Kearney with the unanimous support of the Board, it had never been intended to guarantee the CPR a surplus of this or any other amount. Freight rates had been fixed at a level which it was thought might give the CPR a chance to earn such a surplus. The mere fact that it had not been able to earn so much was no reason at all for raising freight rates again.

IT WAS one of the smartest raps the railways have received since the war and it suggested that, at any rate up to the beginning of the latest hearing, Kearney and the Board were attached firmly to the principle of empiricism. They clearly did not intend to lay down a fixed formula which—in the phrase of the Turgeon Commission—would "atrophy" the Board.

From the general public's point of view a fixed yardstick, such as the railways are now asking for, would bring some intelligibility into a problem which is irritating as well as baffling in its complexity. But the general public would not find it easy to agree on what the yardstick should be. Should it be 6½ per cent return on the investment, as the railways claim, or less or more? Should returns from non-rail investments, particularly the CPR's dividends from Consolidated Mining and Smelting, be included or excluded? How is the value of the "net rail investment" of the CPR or any other railroad to be calculated?

These questions are all now under consideration by Mr. Justice Kearney and his five fellow-commissioners. It would be imprudent and improper to anticipate their judgment. But perhaps it is useful to review the general position of the freight rates tangle at this time.

This is a critical stage in the railway problem for several reasons. The first is this. Whatever the public impression may be, railway rates at

CONTINUED ON PAGE 30

A Doctor Looks at Retirement

A man's usefulness is based on his ability, not his age; oldsters should be "realigned"

by F. B. Bowman

LIFE EXPECTANCY today for men is approximately 68 and for women 70. A man born in the year 1900 could expect to live to the age of 50 and regulations regarding retirement formulated at that time have never been revised since.

The modern concept of retirement is about as out-of-date as the horse and buggy or outside plumbing. Anthropologists studying ancient civilization in Mexico and South America found that man's life was divided into four periods—that when he was 60 he was ready for the grave. My father who is 91 years of age and in good health mentally and physically says that he cried when his father had reached the age of 50 because he thought his father would soon die.

Bankers, teachers, salaried scientists and others in the higher employed groups are forcibly relieved of their positions at 60. Unions, too, do not realize that when they ask for and get retirement pensions at 60 or 65, they are in many cases signing a death certificate for a working man who has been used to a daily routine of employment all his life. When he is shifted from the factory machine to the armchair he soon deteriorates mentally and physically.

Of course, statistics are, in many cases, misleading but the chief of the U.S. Public Health Service speaking of forced retirement at 65 years of age says that it is a "social accident" which deprives the United States every year of 1½ million workers who would earn $4 billion! The U.S. or Canada (which has adopted the same policy) certainly cannot afford such a waste of manpower, particularly under the present organization for defence. It has come to the point where women and old men will have to be recruited within a year. Next year the U.S. will be short an estimated 3 million men.

Certainly, efficiency does not suffer when men of 65 years are employed. It has been proved that absenteeism is lower between the ages of 60 and 75 than between the ages of 20 or 40. In 1900, 4 per cent of the population reached the age of 65, in 1952 over 8 per cent reached it, and the number is rapidly growing.

DOES this statistical review take into account the mental capabilities of the 60-year-old compared with the man, say, of 30? This side of the question is being studied in many areas by many investigators. Mental acuteness at 75 years of age is different from that at 30 or 35 because mental potency reaches the top at about the age of 40 and slowly declines until the age of 80. However, studies have shown that the average mental acuity at 80 years of age is equal to that at 35. There is, of course, a difference, but this is compensated for by a wealth of experience and greater steadiness and thoroughness in whatever task one is doing.

As far as health is concerned, under 50 per cent of that age group were not affected by chronic or degenerative disease. The man of 80 years has one great asset that a younger man cannot have and that is the mind's greatest asset—Wisdom.

Some day, perhaps the stupidity of evaluating a man's ability on the number of his birthdays will be realized. Particularly does this apply to the professional cultural groups. We daily see men of great mental strength, at the peak of their cultural value to the public, "retired" at the age of 60. These men include research workers, executives and teachers—displaced by a silly prejudiced sentence, when they are at the peak of their efficiency. Society today certainly needs them. It is not justified when applied to the manual worker, but when applied to those with high cultural standards, it is sheer nonsense.

MENTION has been made of the serious effect of a sudden enforced armchair existence for the worker. It is much more serious for the professional or cultural group. When a man is unable to work, there is no reason why he should not be relieved from work, or placed where he can be useful although incapacitated for some reason. There is no question but that *all men must work* because it is necessary for existence, for mental and physical health.

Older men should certainly not be given hard work beyond what they are capable of or exploited. But a man without any work, no matter what his age, rapidly deteriorates mentally and physically because he lacks any purpose in life. It is well recognized that an organ when not in use soon shrinks and this applies to mental health also.

Does this apply to older men as well? It certainly does to *competent* old people as much as to younger ones.

It is interesting to pick up any magazine and find a colorful picture of an elderly man and his wife sitting under a palm tree in Florida, enjoying the benefits of some insurance or annuity scheme. But at the present time that picture is absolutely unrealistic. Today in the U.S. over 30 per cent of people over 65 have no financial income; 60 per cent have less than $1000. The man who has saved and denied himself to spend his declining years fishing or travelling around in his car is out of luck.

Canada provides a pension for all people over 70 regardless of financial status, but this will not keep a man alive whether he is 65 or 75 unless he works. In the U.S. over 30 per cent of men over 65 *do* work. Of course, industry today objects to hiring men for the first time even at the age of 40 because of the type of pension systems that have been developed.

The worker is held in pension slavery. From his point of view he is afraid to change his job even to better himself: he will lose the benefits that will keep him alive after the age of 65—if he lives that long. The employer on the other hand says that by taking on a man at the age of 60 he has to assume double the financial obligation that would apply if the man were under 40. That is the age where employment discrimination begins.

It is very easy to criticize but what is the solution for the millions of men over 40, and with life expectancy increasing every year by leaps and bounds?

Retirement someone has said is a word which should be replaced by *realignment*. If the word retirement were deleted entirely an approach might be made to this serious state of affairs. We should get over the idea of promises of old-age security which can not be kept and study our old age groups in terms of their greater earning power, increased productivity, and new consumer markets.

A PLAN has been suggested that men of different ages, say, over the age of 50, be employed 4 days a week or even 2 days, depending on their ability. Others say that the type of his work should be gradually changed so that he merges into this new type of employment almost without realizing it.

When one compares the way we all live today, as compared with living 60 years ago, we are all in semi-retirement. At that time the working week was not from 40 to 50 hours but between 60 and 70 hours, and under conditions which would be considered barbaric today. But this extra time away from employment has and is being wasted by the great majority of workers. They should be taught to spend part of this time of leisure in preparing themselves for future productivity in their declining years. Enough time is not spent in directing them while they are still young, but it is one of the greatest problems facing the employer of labor today. If a man in good health has nothing better to do than to occupy a park bench—in fact is actually compelled to, he is no better off than when he spent his day on the assembly line.

After all, medical science basically is always seeking to prolong life; research directly or indirectly is seeking new and better ways to prolong our years. What has been done in the past century has been positively miraculous. All medical and social agencies are actively engaged in many world-wide studies to make living on this earth an enjoyable and dignified existence.

The problem of the aging population is one of the greatest; it will never be solved until a man's usefulness is based on his ability and not his age.

F. B. BOWMAN, M.D., F.R.C.P., *is a physician in Hamilton, Ont., and has written several previous articles for* SATURDAY NIGHT.

—International photos

ARMORED PATROL CAR sets out from police station for a swing through native reserve. Settlers carry side-arms and troop reinforcements have been brought in.

MURDER BY THE MAU MAU

Land Hunger Breeds Kenya Conflict

by Colin Legum

Correspondent of the London Observer

Nairobi.

IN THE WHITE HIGHLANDS of Kenya, where two thousand white settlers have their isolated homes, men and women go about with revolvers always at hand. At night many families double up for greater safety. Nairobi, capital of the colony, is patrolled by night by regulars and volunteers.

In the Kikuyu Reserve, home of a million Africans, there is a state of unrest, suspicion, confusion and growing sullenness. Men of the Lancashire Fusiliers, African troops and police carry out continuous sweeps in attempts to track down adherents of the secret Mau Mau terrorist society. Thousands of Kikuyu tribesmen are reported to have gone into hiding in the cold forests of the Aberdare Range, which towers twelve thousand feet above the surrounding plateaus.

Speculation is rife about these people: some think they are terrified tribesmen taking refuge during time of trouble; others think they may be planning guerrilla attacks on the isolated farms that lie in the foothills.

This is the state of ferment with which the British Colonial Secretary, Oliver Lyttelton, has had to deal in his visit here. There is no simple explanation for what has happened—or for what is to come.

The underlying causes are to be found in the unequal development between the forty-two thousand Whites, one hundred and twenty thousand Asians and Arabs, and five and a quarter million Africans who comprise Kenya's multi-racial society.

The main element in the present conflict is the head-long collision between the White settlers and the Kikuyu tribe. The Kikuyu number one million—one fifth of the total African population of Kenya. Because of their longer and closer contact with Europeans, they are by far the most intelligent and politically conscious African tribe in Kenya. Thanks to conditions established by European Government, the Kikuyu, like other African tribes, have multiplied enormously in the past thirty years. The result is that their land is grossly overcrowded. This has produced grave internal troubles within the tribe. Many Kikuyu peasants have been forced off the land into the towns where conditions are not good.

THIS rapid de-tribalization and the move to the towns have caused a housing shortage and social problems which, together with low wages, have produced a large criminal class. Peasants who remain on the land suffer deep frustrations because of the sub-division of land which causes poorer crop returns and sets up fratricidal arguments over inheritance.

The Kikuyu, looking around for more land, fix their eyes on the White Highlands where White settlers have had one-eighth of the country's best cultivable land reserved for their exclusive occupation. Not all of the land reserved for White settlement is being developed and the Kikuyu demand that this be handed over to Africans.

The White settlers are adamantly against these proposals and the Africans are becoming more and more insistent in their demands, since the settlers refuse to consider any compromise such as a share-out of unused land being saved for whites.

Yet the settlers, finding the Kikuyu the most intelligent of the Africans, employ them almost exclusively as farm labor. The result is that about two hundred thousand Kikuyu are living as laborers in the White Highlands.

The Kikuyu in the towns find many social, economic and political barriers to African development. On the one hand European leadership has helped Africans to become traders, doctors, lawyers and teachers; on the other, racial discrimination—though nowhere as bad as is South Africa—applies, especially in the Civil Service. This has embittered the growing African elite. They have formed a powerful African political organization with one hundred thousand members, called the Kenya African Union (K.A.U.), led by Jomo Kenyatta, whose influence over the Kikuyu is enormous.

KENYATTA, a London University graduate in anthropology, who returned to Kenya in 1946, is an extreme black nationalist and uncompromising opponent of white domination. His creed is that African tribal traditions are as good, if not better than European traditions. He advocates the retention of African tribal traditions as a pattern for the development of a new society—his book "Facing Mount Kenya" is a remarkable study of the culture of his own tribe—and believes in borrowing only what is "good" from Europeans. To

CONTINUED ON PAGE 27

ROAD-BLOCK set up in Nairobi, to help check movements of the terrorists.

The NB Senator Who Doubles in Spuds

Frederick William Pirie grows more potatoes than anyone in Canada, and is the biggest producer in his province's flourishing industry

by Richard O'Hagan

IT WAS almost 50 years ago on a farm in Maine, just across the border from New Brunswick. A small boy, warmly dressed, hurried into the frosty dawn: his mission—to pick potatoes; his pay—50 cents a day.

"You know, I've got a grandson about nine years old," mused Frederick William Pirie, leaning back behind his broad desk. "I wonder what he'd say if I asked him to get out of bed to pick up potatoes for 50 cents a day? . . . I guess he'd think I was crazy."

Forty-nine now, a grandfather, and a Senator, Fred Pirie no longer picks potatoes off the ground on nippy fall mornings. He hasn't for a long time. But he grows 'em; in fact, he grows more potatoes than anyone else in Canada.

As the "Mr. Big" of NB's flourishing commercial potato industry, Senator Pirie this year will probably buy, sell and process enough potatoes to gross at least $3 million. His own potato production ran to 1,800 acres, dug from the 16 farms he owns and operates. But they aren't all the spuds Pirie will handle. He also buys from other growers and dealers table and seed stock for sale on both the domestic and foreign markets.

THE Senator also owns a large modern starch factory. For it he buys the small, off-type bruised potatoes, the leftovers which fail to pass government inspection. They are ground into potato flour which is bleached and used in the textile industry for sizing, that is, for giving body to cloth.

Just to put the record straight, all potatoes are not shipped in burlap and paper bags. Many are put out in barrels and crates, especially those going for export. Since Senator Pirie's principal interest is the selling of seed potatoes in Central and South America, he has considerable use for barrels and crates. So he manufactures his own—not all, but some. Then there are potato chips—a popular by-product of the potato. That field, too, has lately been invaded by Senator Pirie, though personal management of the chip business is in the hands of his daughter.

"Nobody in this country comes close to us," said the Senator who employs close to 500 people at the height of the season. "Three or four outfits in the States may raise more potatoes than we do but there aren't many. I know of one."

The moulder of this veritable potato empire is bald and sharp-featured with an incisive and forthright manner, who likes to get things done, and in a hurry. To this end he owns two airplanes and flies on most of his frequent business trips to Montreal, Ottawa and New York.

Born on a farm in a desolate rural settlement called Red Rapids, he was brought up in Grand Falls—trading centre of the district — where his father ran a hotel and saloon.

After a stint at college, Pirie returned to Grand Falls, and it was not long before he became a dealer in hay and oats. In this capacity, he showed the first signs of the acumen and individualism he later honed to razor sharpness. It was about this time, too, that he began taking more than a passing interest in the large scale commercial possibilities of the potato, as applied to himself.

He became especially alert to the prospects of selling seed potatoes in the south, the Latin American countries in particular, where production of good seed is seriously hindered because of heat and virus diseases. These people had to buy seed somewhere, and Fred Pirie thought he could supply it.

"I went away out back of town," he recalls, "and I cleared a piece of land . . . hacked it out of the wilderness, almost. I got hold of the very best seed I could find and planted it in that field."

With the seed potatoes dug from that patch in the fall, Mr. Pirie set out for Cuba. The boat hardly docked before he made his presence known by brashly criticizing local growing methods. He argued that the Cubans were planting their potatoes too carelessly to get maximum yields and that, of course, they were not using good seed.

"They said to me, 'Yours is too young a country, you can't know these things,'" Pirie remembers. "So I made them an offer, the people I was trying to do business with. I told them to plant one field their way, using the old seed, and I'd plant another field my way, using my seed, and that if my field didn't turn out better I wouldn't charge them for the seed."

FRED PIRIE collected for his seed that time and he's collected for seed every season since then. This year, for instance, Cuba will buy a million dollars' worth, 70 per cent of which will be supplied by Pirie's company. "We gained a confidence in that market nobody's been able to break down," he said, smiling.

But Senator Pirie was not so parochial as to confine his seed-vending activities to one island. He sought other markets. He shipped the first cargo of Canadian potatoes to go into Colombia and he helped pioneer the rich Argentine market. He also does business in Uruguay, Central America, South Africa, and occasionally, Greece. On an average, he ships 25 cargoes a season.

The potato industry in NB—Canada's leading surplus-producing Province—had a banner season in 1951. The crop was valued at $11 million. U.S. production lagged and the Ontario crop was not up to par. From an opening of $2.50 in early October, prices continued steadily upward until the season closed out in late May and early June with farmers being offered as high as $12.25 for a barrel of potatoes. (The NB Potato Marketing Board estimates current production costs at $2.10 a barrel.)

As usual, nearly all the 42,700 acres of potatoes planted in NB this year were in one section—the rich potato-growing belt of which Grand Falls (pop. 3,000), Senator Pirie's chief base of operation, is the northern anchor.

At the southern tip of the belt is Woodstock (pop. 4,000), the shiretown of Carleton county, and just 12 miles north is Hartland, the home town of the late H. H. Hatfield, who as a Progressive Conservative represented the dual-county constituency of Carleton-Victoria in the House of Commons for many years.

Hatfield was long a champion of the rights of the potato grower who, he contended, never received adequate Government assistance, especially during the many years of poor markets and crop failures.

HIMSELF a pathfinding potato shipper and grower whose operations even before World War II ranged throughout the Maritimes, Hatfield rarely passed up an opportunity to do a public relations chore in behalf of his industry.

On Parliament Hill he became good-naturedly known as the NB potato's best friend. Stout, slow-moving and affable, he particularly enjoyed initiating people in the mysteries of raising and marketing spuds. And more often than not, he would cap a discourse by presenting his subject with a bag of potato chips, processed by Hatfield Industries, Ltd. Hatfield died last year, and his business, which included the chip plant and a starch factory, is now in the hands of his family.

Students of the potato belt like to draw significance from one other point. They note that in a district where conservatism is almost a fetish and where most people stay well within their means, there are only two late model Cadillacs. One is owned by Senator Pirie, the other by Andrew H. McCain, after Mr. Pirie the second ranking grower and exporter in the nation.

But a whole flock of prosperity stories blossomed in the wake of last year's golden crop; like the one told by the securities salesman who was called to the home of a bachelor

CONTINUED ON PAGE 37

—NB Travel Bureau

POTATOES are graded before being packed in barrels or boxes for shipment. The potato industry had a good season in 1951, with an $11 million crop.

RICHARD O'HAGAN *is a native New Brunswicker, now a Toronto newspaperman.*

—Sask. Dep't. of National Resources

SURVEYORS Tom Manning, Ilmar Pals, Bert Walsh after a month in tents making first contour survey for Uranium City.

NO GUNS A-POPPIN'

Saskatchewan's Orderly Uranium Rush

by Eric Knowles

URANIUM, the "hot stuff", is changing the face of war and it is also changing the rock and forest face of an area on the north shore of Lake Athabasca, away up in the northwest corner of Saskatchewan.

Geiger counters have shown that there is uranium in a great area of Saskatchewan's north but they had clicked so steadily in what is known as the Beaverlodge section that the Saskatchewan Government last year announced that a townsite would be laid out and it would be named Uranium City. It was to serve as a distributing centre for the uranium country, a spot where there would be many of the amenities enjoyed by people in the settled parts of Canada.

Uranium City is not now a city in the true meaning of the word, but it is a town with a population of 1,000 and doubtless is heading for city status within the next decade. No hodge-podge building here as in the booming mining towns of an earlier era—the building regulations are strict and they are enforced. There are two churches, a 25-room hotel, restaurants, tourist cabins, a theatre, dance halls, and a lovely park will grace the shore of a lovely river.

It differs from other well-ordered communities in one particular. If an inhabitant is run over by a taxi, as has happened, no ambulance whirls up with its siren wailing. The person run over, that is if he's sufficiently run over, is whirled away in a Provincial Government ambulance plane to a Prince Albert hospital, 500 miles away.

The most impressive uranium mining development to date is that of the Eldorado Mining and Refining Company, the federal crown corporation, at Beaverlodge Lake. Five hundred men are working there, perhaps 350 underground, shaft sinking and blocking out bodies of ore. Burns and Durron, contractors, are building a mill, mine buildings and residences. The mill will have a capacity of 500 tons a day and will commence operations next spring. A number of other companies in the area say they will be producing uranium ore and selling it to Eldorado by spring.

THE HUGE tonnage of materials barged into the Beaverlodge field from Waterways is evidence of the development. An estimated 17,000 tons of mining equipment, trucks, timber, structural steel and food went into the area from the opening to the close of navigation, generally four months at the best. Northern Transportation Company, the federal crown corporation which operates the 252-mile barge service between Waterways, Alberta, and Bushell, said 6,500 tons were hauled in during the 1951 season. In August, barges were docking at Bushell at the average rate of one every 24 hours. Each barge carries 300 tons. Bushell is 13 miles from the site of Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited and they are connected by the 13-mile Uranium Road.

IN SEPTEMBER the National Employment Service at Prince Albert announced that construction work would be carried on all winter at Uranium City. It had just received a request for 20 more bricklayers and cement workers, a repeat of an order filled in July. Wages were $2.17 an hour for a 54-hour week and overtime for all work over nine hours a day.

Workers could earn $24 a day. They were required to get to Edmonton on their own, but would be transported to Uranium City by the contractors. The fare in was to be charged out of their wages but was refundable after three months' work. In addition, return fare would be paid to any worker staying at least three months. Full board was provided at the construction sites. Workers had to be passed by company doctors at Edmonton. The North is a tough taskmaster; it is no place for weaklings.

Food prices in the north are based on the price paid in "civilization" plus transportation costs. Eggs, for instance, are flown in from Lac la Ronge at 38 cents a pound. Butter costs about a dollar a pound.

This August, when the Saskatchewan Government threw open the Beaverlodge concession for staking, there was first-class rush, the largest uranium rush this continent has known, but it was a first-class dud of a rush for at least a goodly section of the reading public. Gold rushes that are a part of the history—and legend—of early California and Klondike days aroused thoughts of guns a-poppin', knives a-flashin' and the lady known as Lou.

Any such lively doings with guns and knives would make good newspaper copy; furthermore, there was always a passing interest at least in the lady known as Lou, so a number of reporters started for Uranium City.

MOST OF THEM got bogged down at Prince Albert, as all plane accommodation was booked. They were really cooled off by the first wireless reports of the rush from Uranium City. The mining recorder was in an office-tent, calmly going about his duties, the line-up of prospectors showed all the decorum of a queue at a high-class theatre. The reporters' despatches fitted the occasion.

However, the rather dull rush received a dash of color in a Scottish newspaper:

"The uranium rush in North Saskatchewan recalls to me the gold

CONTINUED ON PAGE 38

ERIC KNOWLES, *Managing Editor of the Saskatoon* Star-Phoenix, *has kept in close touch with the uranium rush in northern Saskatchewan.*

—Photo by Jack Ablett, Winnipeg Free Press

A CANADIAN SPEAKS TO AMERICANS

Canada and the U.S.: a Declaration of Faith

by Max Freedman

I SPEAK as a private Canadian citizen without official status or authority of any kind. In this city are the members of the Canadian delegation to the United Nations. Any one of them could speak for my country with a title of intellectual distinction to which I make no claim. Yet my disappointment would know the deepest measure if an echo of Canada's trust in our neighbor and our friend failed to sound in my words. Before I begin my discussion of American foreign policy today, as it meets the challenge of a turbulent and tragic world, I wish to place before you, in modesty but with frank conviction, what amounts to a declaration of faith.

During the Civil War, Lincoln told a Canadian visitor — Alexander Galt, one of the Fathers of Confederation—of his confidence in "the steady conduct of the American people." I share that confidence with a fervor that the rough edge of events can neither mar nor mutilate.

Like most Canadians, I have been following the U.S. election campaign with cautious neutrality but friendly concern. I have my preferences but I know of no more perilous fallacy than the one which would have us believe that only one party or only one man can be trusted to guard the title-deeds of American honor, American freedom and American greatness.

I have admitted the necessity of change; but I must stress the continuity of tradition. Long after the election has faded into a quiet memory, and the hush which follows even great events has fallen on the nation, the American people will continue to be pilgrims of peace and sentinels of freedom. It would be folly to deny that your country has known its days of eccentric judgment and blemished conduct. But it is the duty of an ally like Canada to keep its faith untarnished and inviolate in the purposes of peace to which your country has dedicated its adventurous hope, its massive strength, its creative compassion, and its dauntless freedom.

I hope my country will always continue to be independent without arrogance, critical without becoming captious, cooperative without sinking into complacency, and able to resist the temptations of becoming an echo without degenerating into the stupidity of being a scold.

What are your assets of freedom? It is easy to prepare an inventory of your material strength. But freedom does not dwell within those ramparts alone. Russia also has a giant's strength. But Russia is an evil tyranny rooted in the fear of freedom. America is committed to the endless adventure of liberty. Russia bludgeons famous nations into servitude. America loves no music more than the sound of chains breaking. Russia has exiled religion and made freedom a fugitive. America has made a covenant with the hopes of mankind and used her power as a shield for justice. Russia has satellites who cower in timid fear beneath the encroaching shadows of Soviet tyranny. America has allies who march in proud equality in a partnership of peace. America is an anvil that will wear out many Russian hammers, and the harvest of your hopes will never be reaped by Russia's sickle.

WITHOUT armed strength, even your passion for freedom might fall. But armed in a just cause, under the ensign of a world movement seeking to put the sanctions of force behind the mandates of conscience, tempering your own power with a sense of patience, and resisting alike the imprudent display of premature provocation or the supine tolerance of accumulated evil, this country can await undismayed all the changes and chances which the tempest of the years may bring. The American people know, as did Pericles, that if the secret of happiness is freedom, then the "secret of freedom is a brave heart."

You were summoned under the tumultuous stress of world events to this position of unexampled leadership. I wish, quite frankly, that you heeded the advice of your partners more than you sometimes do, and that you understood, with all the vivid humanity of equal friendship, that differences of opinion may not always be obstacles to progress but may instead be guarantees of success. Fretful complaint is, however, the worst attitude. Once more patience will be the overture to cooperation.

I wish, too, that the stricken glory of England, great even in her scars, would be remembered more often in this country and with greater understanding. The British people spent themselves in defending the rights of mankind when the issues trembled ominously amid the unpredictable hazards of war. I believe with all my heart and conscience that England has a genius for recovery. Our Elizabethan age has begun in a bleak dawn; but the day as yet is young; and England in her journey with the sun will endure many agonies but will reach far more triumphs, and in the end, I affirm my faith, she will stand at your side, with Canada, your staunchest and strongest ally. Therefore I abhor with equal vehemence those in your country who parade their cheap sneers about British imperialism and those in Great Britain who magnify their ugly sarcasms about American power. Both are the assassins of peace. Let us have done with them.

The tenure of your freedom, like ours, rests on a long-descended inheritance. Once more it must be tested and sustained, not perhaps in the desperate adjudication of the battlefield but under the prolonged anxieties which must ensue before freedom's sanctuary has been surrounded by a shield of power so invulnerable that no tyranny, no matter how impetuous or brutal, will venture to molest it. Be that vigil long, or the ordeal sudden and imperious, of one overmastering reality all Americans can have assurance: in any just cause the friendship and strength of the Canadian people will be the willing and loyal partners of America.

THIS ARTICLE *is based on an address that Max Freedman, on the editorial staff of the* Winnipeg Free Press, *gave on the eve of the U.S. election before the Canadian Society of New York.*

THEATRE

"Constant Wife" and "Jane"

by Lucy Van Gogh

LAST WEEK I had occasion to deplore the conversion of a Somerset Maugham story into a very inconsequential farce by Mr. S. N. Behrman. The difference between straight Maugham and Maugham-and-water was strikingly exhibited just seven days later in the same Royal Alexandra when the great playwright's 1927 comedy "The Constant Wife" was presented in all its brilliance by Katharine Cornell and an almost perfect cast, which included our own Anna Cameron in a workmanlike impersonation of a lady of casual amours. "The Constant Wife" is one of the supremely dexterous comedies of the modern theatre.

Here is dialogue which is vastly witty and yet arises naturally out of character and situation. The opening scene is a classic, with the wife's mother, sister and older female friend discussing whether she should or should not be told of her husband's notorious infatuation. Played by Margery Maude, Gertrude Musgrove and Eva Leonard-Boyne it could hardly have been bettered, and gave a perfect build-up for Miss Cornell's entry.

The elements of Miss Cornell's art are hard to define, but the most important of them is certainly an almost incredible control of every gesture and every slight inflection of tone, so that nothing is without its maximum content of meaning. She is ideally cast for the woman who by sheer brains and strength of character makes her husband pay, by looking like a fool, for the weaknesses of his nature. I personally doubt whether Mr. Maugham intended the husband's silliness to be quite so blatant as Mr. Flemyng made it, or his rages quite so shallow; the silliness should be in the situation, not in the manner (Middleton was after all a Harley Street surgeon), and the rages could have at least a touch of solemn if absurd dignity. But John Emery was a personable lover, and Miss Cornell and the three ladies (and Miss Cameron as the naughty lady) made an evening of practically perfect delight.

CERTAIN things need to be set down about "Jane", the piece by S. N. Behrman based on a Somerset Maugham story which was sent to Canada this month by the Theatre Guild. Mr. Maugham is an honest artist and an amazingly competent craftsman; but he was born in 1874, is apparently determined to leave a very substantial fortune when he dies, and is therefore not averse to allowing his name to be attached to, and a fragment of his plot to be used in, a piece which he himself could never have fathered. The glamour of Mr. Maugham's name, and a certain superficial glitter in Mr. Behrman's dialogue, have blinded a large part of the public and not a few of the critics to the fact that "Jane" is a shockingly bad piece of work of which the Guild ought to be thoroughly ashamed.

The truth seems to be that Mr. Behrman and Mr. Maugham do not mix well. This would have been a much better farce if Mr. Behrman had started off under his own steam, laid his scene in New York, and forgotten all about higher forms of dramatic art.

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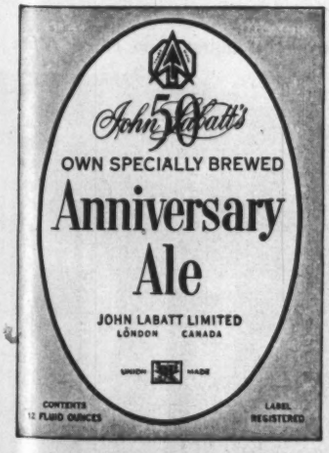

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FROM ACHESON TO DULLES

Free World Has New Foreign Policy Leader

by Willson Woodside

IF EISENHOWER was a "natural" for President, John Foster Dulles was just as naturally his Secretary of State. His grandfather Foster was Secretary of State to President Benjamin Harrison, and took the young Dulles to the Hague Peace Conference of 1907. His uncle Robert Lansing was Secretary of State to President Wilson, and sent him as counsel with the U.S. delegation to the Paris Peace Conference in 1919.

During the past war Dulles was chairman of the Commission on a Just and Durable Peace of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. In close contact with Republican Senator Vandenberg he helped guide American policy towards the United Nations. He worked quietly during the Dewey-Roosevelt election of 1944 to keep the UN idea out of that fight. He was with the U.S. delegation at the San Francisco Conference and has been with it at many assemblies since.

In the 1948 election he was quite openly standing by to be Dewey's Secretary of State; he had met the Governor 10 years before and become a close associate. At this time General Marshall was leading the U.S. delegation to the U.N. Assembly in Paris, and it is now known that Marshall intended to resign and make Dulles delegation leader to smooth over the transfer of authority.

Well must Dulles have known when this "sure thing" dissolved in thin air that his chances in the political shuffle of four years later must be very much in doubt. Yet how shrewdly and well he applied himself to improve those chances!

He accepted an appointment from Dewey for an unexpired term of a year or so in the Senate, and there took part in 1949-50 in the keen debates on the stationing of American troops in Europe under the Atlantic Pact, and on the collapse of Nationalist China; also wrote his book on foreign policy, "War or Peace." He ran for this Senate seat in the mid-term election of 1950, but was defeated by former Governor Lehman.

Next he accepted the role of Ambassador-at-large in charge of preparing the Japanese peace treaty. A year after its signing this is still regraded as something of a model document. During its negotiation Dulles proved himself a superb technician, an able negotiator, a man with the gift of clear statement. And after this widely acknowledged triumph he skilfully disassociated himself from Administration policy, and devoted himself to constructive criticism of it and to propagating his own policy "From Containment to Liberation."

HE WENT over to Paris to see Eisenhower when it was apparent the general would be a leading candidate for the Republican nomination, and at the same time kept in contact with Senator Taft, and so protected his position as the man to draft the foreign policy plank in the GOP platform. During the election Dulles became the chief foreign policy adviser to the general, but was also quoted extensively by Taft in the latter's major foreign policy address. He made over 100 speeches of his own.

So he was all set for the Secretaryship of State—except for one thing. He had no political power or position in his own right, as Stimson, Hull and Byrnes had, and Acheson has always lacked; there was the possibility that in the political tug-of-war someone who had such political backing might demand and get the post. It looked last spring and summer as if Dewey was putting himself in line for the job, with his trip to the Far East and his book about it.

Perhaps Dewey could have had the position right up to the end, if he had come right out for it and Eisenhower had cared to disregard Taft's feelings. In the event both Dewey and Eisenhower seem to have agreed that it would be better if the former remained as Governor of New York state, a position which will once again be of great importance to the party, in the mid-term election of 1954.

Although James Reston of the *New York Times* says that Eisenhower's admiration for Dulles "was never unbounded and actually declined during the campaign", both Taft and Dewey continued to recommend his appointment, arguing that his gifts as a negotiator offered the best prospect for securing an effective majority for Republican foreign policy in Congress. Reston himself seems to be less than enthusiastic about Dulles, although he does concede that "he has a longer experience in foreign affairs, a better grasp on current problems, a wider grasp of the complex machinery and personnel of the State Department than any other man who was considered for the job."

I have a great regard for Reston's views, and he certainly knows Dulles better than I do. I have only seen him in action, and asked him questions, at press conferences at the United Nations. He showed little warmth or political appeal on such occasions, though he did know what he was talking about. But it seems to me that, whatever these personal considerations, he stands out as the man who has put forward the only clear new policy for the United States since Kennan's Containment Policy.

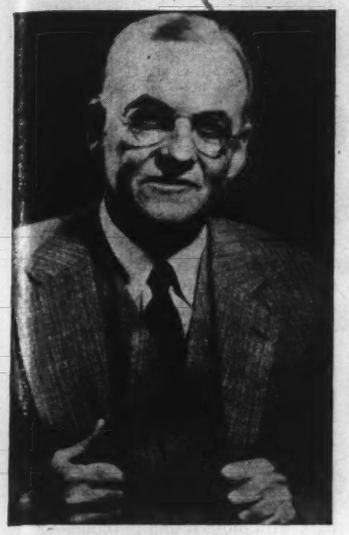
Dulles' policy is too briefly classified as a Liberation Policy. It cannot be said that it is popular as yet. Perhaps, if it is true that Eisenhower's feelings towards Dulles cooled during the election, it might be due to the advice which the latter gave on including the Liberation Policy in Ike's famous speech to the American Legion. Truman led the opposition shout that this policy meant war, and nothing else, and this time Stevenson wasn't far behind in his denunciation. The idea was assiduously put about that Ike was urging a war to liberate the satellites; this was as much as anything else the reason for the French shivers when he was elected.

WE ARE going to hear a great deal more about the Liberation Policy, now that its author is Secretary of State and hence foreign policy leader of the Western coalition. Let Dulles himself describe it. U.S. foreign policy has assumed a defeatist attitude, he says, in attempting to contain communism. But "vast possibilities lie before us if we forget our fears, if we stop thinking in defensive terms and take an initiative for freedom.

" . . . If this country were to get back into the mood of a political offensive—America's traditional mission—then we would not tremble before the menace of Soviet despotism. Rather it would be the despots who would do the trembling."

What Dulles calls for mainly is the

DULLES' most pressing problem is France. Desperately dug in in Indo-China (left), French are also busy rounding up nationalist agitators in North Africa. —Wide World



JOHN FOSTER DULLES

mood of the offensive, which can only be produced through a girding of moral forces. He has nowhere emphasized military measures, though he has shown that he is not afraid to consider the parachuting of arms, radios and the like to resistance forces, quite unofficially, in the same manner as the Soviets have done such things for years. Dulles does not shudder before such notions, as do the traditionalists who can only think of war as a "proper" clash of armies, or the timid souls, who would not "provoke" Stalin any more than they ever wanted to "provoke" Hitler.

He has, on the contrary, emphasized the imaginative use of economic means, in Point Four aid and in breaking barriers to trade among the Western nations; the use of diplomatic recognition and breach of recognition as part of the political war; and the development of the present privately-supported Free Europe and Free Asia broadcast programs in close coordination with the Liberation Policy.

Above all, Dulles has always believed that success in this aim will only be achieved through a mobilization of spiritual values. Nothing will be done unless Americans still believe that their Declaration of Independence, as Lincoln said, meant "liberty, not alone for the people of this country, but hope to all the world, for all future time." "We have always been, as we always should be," adds Dulles, "the despair of the oppressor and the hope of the oppressed."

"There are three truths which we need to recall in these times," he said in an article in *Life* magazine, May 19. "1) The dynamic prevails over the static; the active over the passive. We were from the beginning a vigorous, confident people, born with a sense of destiny and of mission. That is why we have grown from a small and feeble nation to our present stature in the world.

"2) Non-material forces are more powerful than those that are merely material. Our dynamism has always been moral and intellectual rather than military or material. During most of our national life we had only a small military establishment . . . But we always generated political, social and industrial ideas and projected them abroad where they were more explosive than dynamite.

"3) There is a moral or natural law not made by man which determines right and wrong and in the long run only those who conform to that law will escape disaster. This law has been trampled by the Soviet rulers, and for that violation they can and should be made to pay. This will happen when we ourselves keep faith with that law in our practical decisions of policy."

These beliefs lead Dulles directly to this first tenet of his Liberation policy. We should make it clear, he believes, "that U.S. policy seeks as one of its peaceful goals the eventual restoration of genuine independence in the nations of Europe and Asia now dominated by Moscow, *and that we will not be a party to any* 'deal' confirming Soviet rule over these peoples."

Secondly, he calls for "the creation in the free world of political 'task forces' to develop a freedom program for each of the captive nations. Each group would be made up of those who are proved patriots, who have practical resourcefulness and who command confidence and respect at home and abroad." Thirdly, he would stimulate the escape from behind the Iron Curtain of those who can help to develop these programs. And he would "seek to bring other free nations to join with us in proclaiming, in a great new Declaration of Independence, our policies towards the captive nations."

When you add to this that Dulles is a strong believer in federation for Europe and in Atlantic Union, you have a general idea of the basic beliefs and policies of the free world's new foreign policy leader.

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PORTS OF CALL

The Land of Forgotten Winter

by Bruce McKie

LAST WINTER season, during the period of December through April, nearly 3,000 Canadians packed up bag and baggage and headed for a balmy resort nestled comfortably in the South Atlantic's subtropical waters.

This year, Nassau tourist officials are predicting a record influx of visitors during the coming winter months. A preliminary survey of Canadian travel agents and transportation companies reveals that Canadian travel to the Bahamas is due to show a sharp rise over last winter's record.

Nassau, cosmopolitan to the nth degree during the winter and utterly informal in the summertime, first came to the attention of Canadian vacationers shortly after the first World War. The late Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, a former president of the Bank of Montreal, is generally credited with being the founder of Nassau's Canadian colony, which today numbers several hundred.

DURING the lean years when Canadian travel to the United States was restricted, Nassau, located in a British Sterling area, gained a lot of new Canadian friends. So many of them liked the place so well that they are coming back; now, of course, Canadian dollars for travel are no longer restricted.

A glimpse at a few of the highlights of Nassau's natural and manmade vacation advantages will show many of the reasons why its tourist growth has been so great. The climate and geographical location of the Bahamas are its two greatest stocks in trade.

During the winter when the northern part of the U.S. and most of Canada are "snowed in," the islands of the Bahamas bask in warm sunshine. Daily temperatures in January and February, according to official weather data, average out in the high seventies. In fact, Nassau residents, used to "bathing beach" temperatures the year around, shudder to think that once during the last two decades the mercury dipped to 51 degrees for a few hours. The freak cold spell is still a topic of conversation among the city's old timers.

ANCIENT HARBOR FORTS

The proximity of the islands of the Bahamas to the North American Continent, near enough for economical travel, yet located well into a mellow sub-tropical region, adds to its attractiveness as a Mecca for winter vacationers.

Nassau, located on 21-mile-long by 7½-mile-wide Island of New Providence, is a city of about 40,000 persons. At present there are 11 hotels, 4 residential clubs, 19 guest houses, 7 apartment villages and many accommodations in private homes open to visitors. British Colonial, Fort Montagu Beach and Royal Victoria hotels are Nassau's glittering "big three," but real luxury vacation living may be found at any number of guest houses and smaller hotels.

The city itself is up to date in every sense of modern conveniences. Its conditions of health and sanitation, unlike many sub-tropical resorts, compare with those found in model American and Canadian cities. Neither Canada nor the U.S. requires medical examinations or immunization shots of their citizens who visit the Bahamas, unless, of course, they call at some port not on the accredited list before returning home.

Mixed in with Nassau's glittering array of visitor facilities are four atmospheres that make it "a resort different." First, it has preserved a touch of Old England in its makeup. Its customs are of the old traditions—British right down the line. But except for formalities and the habit of drinking afternoon tea (even the English seem to drop the custom after they have been in Nassau for a while), the spirit of Merrie Olde England has dropped into the background to a large extent.

Canadian and American influences, especially in recent years, have come to bear on the social and the economic aspects of Nassau. It has resulted in a homogenous social order made up of the best of four orders—English, Canadian, Bahamian and American—with each at the same time operating independently in its own orbit.

TO CAP IT ALL, the island setting is one of the true West Indies. A large segment of Nassau's population is made up of colored natives, but unlike less fortunate darkies of other lands of the West Indies, Nassau's folk are prosperous, usually neat as a pin, polite, and almost all are completely happy. Their mellifluous voices, blended together in calypso harmony, or in the evening sometimes a single strolling troubadour, add a sparkle of romance to this holiday island.

Nassau has long been the winter social capital of the Western Hemisphere. Titled Britishers and Europeans, socialites, and just plain wealthy folk set the pace of the island's social swim from December through April. They have a choice of accommodations ranging from fancy to ultra-luxurious with fancy prices, but this by no means excludes the average man who vacations on a small budget.

During the past few years, due to the erection of many hundreds of

CONTINUED ON PAGE 54

—Photos courtesy Nassau, Bahamas, Development Board

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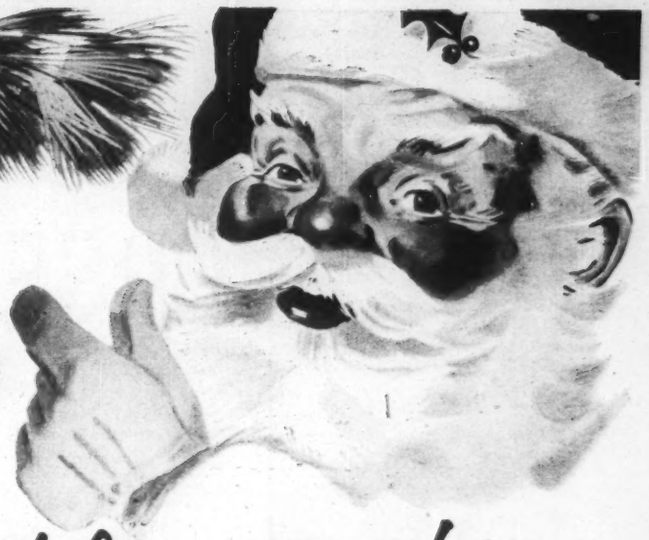

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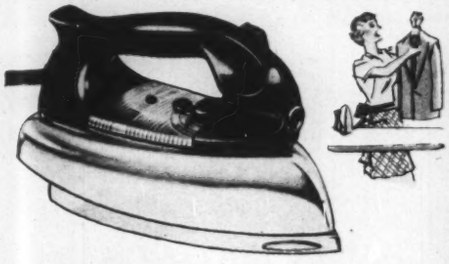

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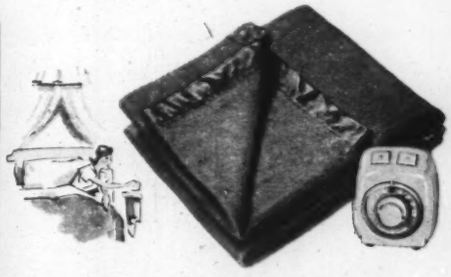

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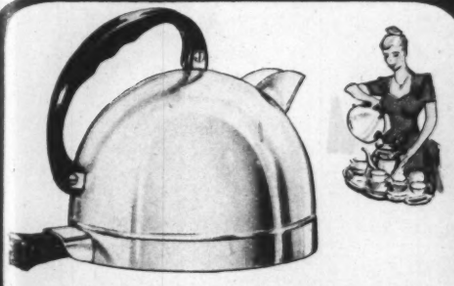

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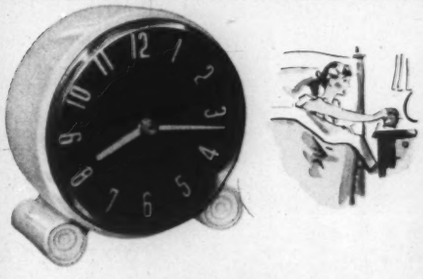

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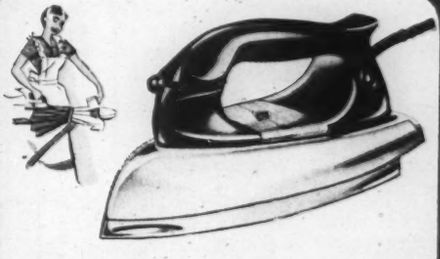

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Eskimo Snowman

by Richard Harrington

WHEN the weather turns cold, and the first few snowflakes come drifting down out of a chill Arctic sky, the Eskimo is happy. He scrambles out of his ragged summer clothing into his warm and comfortable fur clothing. He is a man again!

Now he can travel across the tundra and sloughs on his komatik, behind his well-furred dogs. Now he can set his traps. This is really living!

The first snowfall affects everyone with a similar excitement. Children, certainly. Their first impulse is to build a snowman, by rolling wet snow into large balls, adding coal eyes, a pipe, possibly a plug hat.

The Eskimo builds snowmen, too—in his own image. It has other differences, too. Due to ceaseless winds, the snow is beaten down hard. And the Eskimo, in frivolous vein, cuts a large block and sets it up on end, with the aid of anyone around. Then he carves the figure with his snowknife. It may take him a couple of hours, but in the end his snowman wears a hooded parka which comes to his knees, loose-fitting pants tucked into his mukluks. A scrap of dark paper does for features.

In the meantime, every member of the family has enjoyed the fun, laughing hugely over each additional effect. And now his son or little daughter may demand a smaller snowman. He makes that too, patiently and merrily, for children are beloved amongst Eskimos.

He may lose interest in his creation immediately. Or the snowman may serve as target practice for seal-harpooning. Amongst primitive people, games are usually practice in various skills. Not that the Eskimo spends much time making snowmen. But it happens, say, when a party is held up on the trail waiting for better travelling conditions.

THE HARD snow serves no end of other practical purposes, chief of which is in building igloos. Most Canadian Eskimos use igloos at some time or other, though many live in tents of caribou skin, and some go in for much-less-hygenic log hut or stone cave.

The Eskimo probes the snow with his long snowknife, bought at the trading post. If the snow suits him—firm, neither wet nor powdery—he carves out a block at his feet, and builds the igloo beehive-style around him. He reserves some of the snow within the circle as built-in sleeping-bench and kitchen-counter. Willow-twig matting is laid over the snow, then the sleeping furs over that. The trough between the two banks of hard snow is merely an alley-way.

The handy snowknife is used again when the Eskimo sets his traps for Arctic fox. He makes a little hummock of snow, puts his trap on top, covers it with a thin block of hard snow. He knows the fox loves a tiny hillock, and will paw away the snow on top to see what lies below.

Ah yes, snow is a wonderful thing to the Eskimo.

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MUSIC

New Record Releases

A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, Incidental Music—*Mendelssohn*. A brilliant recording in the new "45" extended play with Fritz Reiner conducting the Robin Hood Dell orchestra of Philadelphia. *(Victor—WEPR-38.)*

CONCERTO NO. 3 IN D MINOR—*Rachmaninoff*. English pianist Moura Lympany leans heavily on the romantic side while the New Symphony Orchestra makes a rather stiff partner. *(London—LL617.)*

STRING QUARTET IN C MINOR—*Brahms*. The Vegh String Quartet exploit the musical powers of this great work, even better than the Griller group did in their interpretation some time ago. *(London—LL588.)*

"ARCHDUKE" TRIO, NO. 4 IN B FLAT MAJOR—*Beethoven*. The Trio di Trieste poke their way through the lovely phrases of this historical work when they have the talent to have skipped lightly. Recording: excellent. *(London—LL599.)*

SYMPHONY NO. 1 IN G MINOR—*Nielsen*. Thomas Jensen conducts the first-class Danish Radio Symphony in a tautly written and typically Scandinavian work of Carl Nielsen (1865-1931). *(London—LL635.)*

CHARLES MUNCH CONDUCTS FRENCH MUSIC. Here is a neat collection of works that you may not be inclined to buy separately. It includes Ravel's "Rapsodie Espagnole", Berlioz's "Beatrice and Benedict", Lalo's "Le Roi d'Ys." *(Victor—LM1700.)*

SONATA NO. 3 IN F MINOR, OP. 5—*Brahms*. Artur Rubinstein, as always deftly plucks every ounce of the romanticism, of the youthful abandon, and of the solemnity all packed in this work. *(Victor—LM1189.)*

EIN HELDENLEBEN—*Richard Strauss*. Sir Thomas Beecham with the Royal Philharmonic overcomes the occasional bad taste in composition with a superlative rendition. *(Victor—LM1059.)*

ALTO RHAPSODY—*Brahms*; KINDERTOTENLIEDER — *Mahler*. Contralto Marian Anderson, Fritz Reiner and the RCA Orchestra, and the Robert Shaw Chorale of men's voices give a full-bodied interpretation of Brahms and a glorious new dimension of the Goethe poem. The Mahler work gets a first rate reading by a particularly understanding conductor of Mahler idiom—Pierre Monteux with the San Francisco Symphony. *(Victor—LM-1146.)*

DOUBLE CONCERTO—*Brahms*. Nathan Milstein, violinist, Gregor Piatigorsky, cellist, Fritz Reiner, conductor, and

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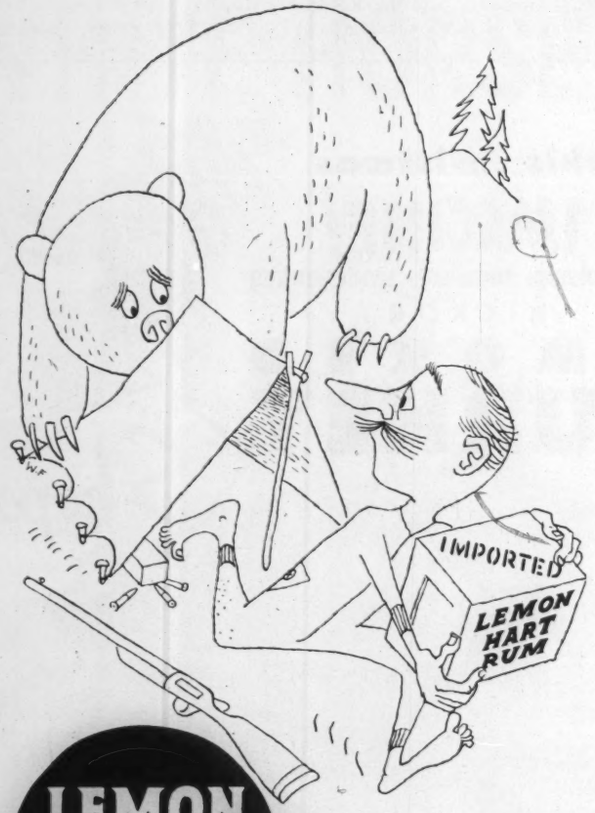

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the Robin Hood Dell Orchestra of Philadelphia. *(Victor—LM1191.)*

VERKLAERTE NACHT — *Schoenberg.* An excellent playing of a work that has generous amounts of both emotion (it's based on a poem about a woman who feels a special kinship for nature) and satisfyingly intellectual "program music". *(Capitol—L8118.)*

SYMPHONY NO. 5 IN E MINOR—*Tchaikovsky.* Mengelberg conducts the Berlin Philharmonic. *(Capitol—P8053.)*

ISLE OF THE DEAD—*Rachmaninoff.* The lush tone poem's brilliant orchestration receives full justice in the Koussevitsky version with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, here transferred to LP. Other side: Prokofieff's "Classical" Symphony. Recording: excellent. *(Victor—LM1215)*

PIANO QUINTET—*Shostakovitch.* The Chigi Quintet extract all the humor and delightfully eccentric charm and sinuosity of the Russian composer's work, one that conforms to the Stalin edict of composing "for the people" and yet achieves subtlety and grace that appeals to sophisticated tastes. Recording: good. *(London—LL500)*

LE COQ D'OR—*Rimsky-Korsakov.* A ballet package (other side: "Capriccio Espagnol") presented by the French National Symphony Orchestra under Roger Désormiere, demonstrating the composer's gift for orchestration and tonal color. Recording: good. *(Capitol—P8155)*

PETROUCHKA SUITE—*Stravinsky.* Leopold Stokowski and his Symphony Orchestra; the 78 version transferred to LP with no loss of spaciousness and glitter of the celebrated "wow" technique. Recording: excellent. *(Victor—LM1175)*

SONATA NO. 29 IN B FLAT MAJOR—*Beethoven.* Wilhelm Kempff, piano. This is a sample of the performer's series of Complete Piano Sonatas of Beethoven, the monumental task he has set himself and with such excellent justification in both interpretation and execution. Recording: good. *(Decca—DL9579)*

QUINTET IN B MINOR—*Brahms.* The work for clarinet and strings is played with complete authority and sensitivity by Reginald Kell and the Fine Arts Quartet of the American Broadcasting Company. Recording: excellent. *(Decca—DL9532)*

SYMPHONY NO. 4 IN G MAJOR—*Mahler.* The German composer in relatively light vein and a score that is full of melody. Eduard van Beinum and the Concertgebouw Orchestra with Margaret Ritchie, soprano. Recording: brilliant. *(London—LL618)*

THE WELL TEMPERED CLAVIER—*Bach.* Wanda Landowska presents Book II, Preludes and Fugues Nos. 1-8, in the series she has been preparing for Victor. Recording: good. *(Victor—LM1152)*

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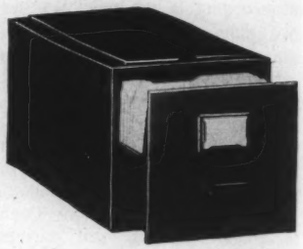

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Is Military Defence Enough?

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

lose two-thirds of humanity to the totalitarian philosophy. On the other hand we cannot help the dispossessed peoples of the world to attain freedom from want and fear and injustice if we fail to meet the military danger. The two causes are inseparably united; they must be met concurrently, not seriatim. If we lose on one front, we lose on both.

THERE can be valid arguments as to the amount of effort and the precise allocation of our resources that should be devoted to each aspect of this basic problem. It is argued by some of our political leaders that, as far as Canada is concerned, the present division of approximately $100 for direct defence to $1 for technical and economic aid to the fermenting and revolutionary areas of the world, is about right.

To many others such a distribution of our democratic resources seems dangerously unrealistic. This view is shared by the commission on foreign economic policy appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. Nelson Rockefeller by the President of the United States, and by a whole galaxy of equally distinguished and equally conservative statesmen and economists.

It can be and is argued that in the case of Canada our people are not prepared to make the additional financial sacrifices that would be necessary to provide both kinds of protection. At the moment that may be true. *But that is not necessarily the final word of the Canadian people on this subject.*

Our Government has worked with great courage, skill and persistence to convince the Canadian people that guns are necessary. I am satisfied that a similar persistence, skill and courage would produce a similar response on our other defensive front. This is a time for leadership not for simple compliance with existing opinion. If the public knew the facts, opinion might change. Popularity is *not* the final test of governmental greatness.

What are some of these facts that the public should know? Well, let's look at the world around us.

THERE was a time when the ignorant, hungry, ill, oppressed peoples of the world accepted their condition because they knew no better. They thought that it was the will of God or a law of nature that they should suffer from malaria, or yaws, or tuberculosis; that they should be hungry most of their lives and that many of them should die of starvation; that only an occasional priest or merchant or noble should have the magic power to read and write; that they should be bound in slavery or peonage or some similar form of indignity or injustice. These conditions they believed to be universal and inevitable.

But today this is no longer true. Our religious and political and commercial missionaries, by moving pictures, radios, illustrated papers, and personal contact, have made sure that every hungry, ignorant, ill person in the world knows what he is missing.

Today more than half the people in the world are illiterate. But they know that this is not necessary.

Half the people in the world are ill, and expect to die before reaching the age of 35. But they know that they could and should be cured, and that if they were Canadians or New Zealanders or Swedes they would probably live to the age of 70.

Half the people in the world have an income of less than $100 a year: or, in other words, most of the people in the world are hungry most of the time. But they know that there could be enough food, and enough clothing and shelter, for all.

Slavery and peonage and injustice in its myriad varieties still afflict millions of human beings. But they know that they should and can be free.

These people want political independence, which 600 million of them have gained since the end of World War II. They want land. They want food. They want health. They want to be able to read and write. They want at least an approximation of justice. They want personal freedom and a recognition of their rights and dignities as human beings.

AND there is no lack of prophets to tell them how they can achieve their objectives. If we who live in the relative comfort of the liberal, democratic, and nominally Christian traditions of the West disapprove of the solutions that are being offered by the representatives of another political faith, it is time that we seriously bestir ourselves *to prove that our way of life has something practical and effective to offer as a way of meeting these needs.* There is no limit to what the Communists will promise.

Complacent preaching is not enough. Neither is military strength. It may protect us for a time but reliance on strength alone can lead only to a universal Hiroshima.

There is no point in telling a hungry, illiterate, malarial peon that he should keep himself clean, uphold private enterprise, form a cooperative society, vote for the right party, and go to Church or Synagogue or Mosque or Temple on the appropriate day of the week.

What he needs is practical, simple help in producing more food; personal freedom combined with basic, concrete training in the principal aspects of living (what is known as "fundamental education"); the attention of a doctor and the clearing out of malarial swamps; the division of land and help in finding markets; increased production in all its aspects; the elements of political decency in practice.

It is this kind of thing that is being attempted through the various programs of Technical Assistance. Whether these take the form of the Point Four or Mutual Agency activities of the United States, the Colombo Plan of the Commonwealth countries, or the broad programs of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies,

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they all have these common aims.

Many national governments have decided they want the United Nations to assist them in meeting these needs of their peoples. Sixty-four countries have this year again contributed about $20 million to a cooperative effort to get something done. As this is being written, experts sent out by the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration are helping local governments to drill for oil in Afghanistan, plan a coal mine in Ecuador, prospect for water in Iran, improve rural electrification in Yugoslavia, develop a paper industry in the Philippines, stabilize government administration in Bolivia, train civil servants in Brazil, rehabilitate the blind in Egypt, improve the management of the railways in Colombia, extract minerals from beach sands in Ceylon, develop social services in Guatemala, establish rural credit institutions in Haiti, open up a silted port in Pakistan and launch a ceramics industry in Indonesia. These are but samples. We shall have had over 300 experts from 40 different countries in the field this year.

Technical Assistance is a program of mutual aid, but the greater share of the responsibility rests, as it should rest, on those of us who have been the most fortunate.

Technical Assistance alone is not enough—it must be supplemented by supplies of capital to enable the underdeveloped areas to carry out the advice that they receive.

This is not a program for giving "two shirts to every Indian" of "a bottle of milk to every Hottentot," desirable as such developments would be. (Two shirts for every Indian would keep the textile factories of North America working at full speed for many months.) Relief programs have their place but we must also provide capital to assist countries to revitalize the basic elements of their national economies; to enable them to become self-supporting in the least possible time. This is not a "give-away" program; it is an exercise of enlightened self-interest.

The provision of capital is obviously the next step. Technical Assistance alone will produce some results. Over a long period of time it might produce the kind of changes that the impoverished parts of the world require. *But we haven't got a very long period of time!*

The cold facts are these:

We have the knowledge necessary to abolish most of the grosser forms of distress from which human beings are suffering. We have the money to enable us to apply this knowledge.

WE CANNOT get away from these two facts. If we do not operate effectively the failure will be in ourselves, not in our equipment.

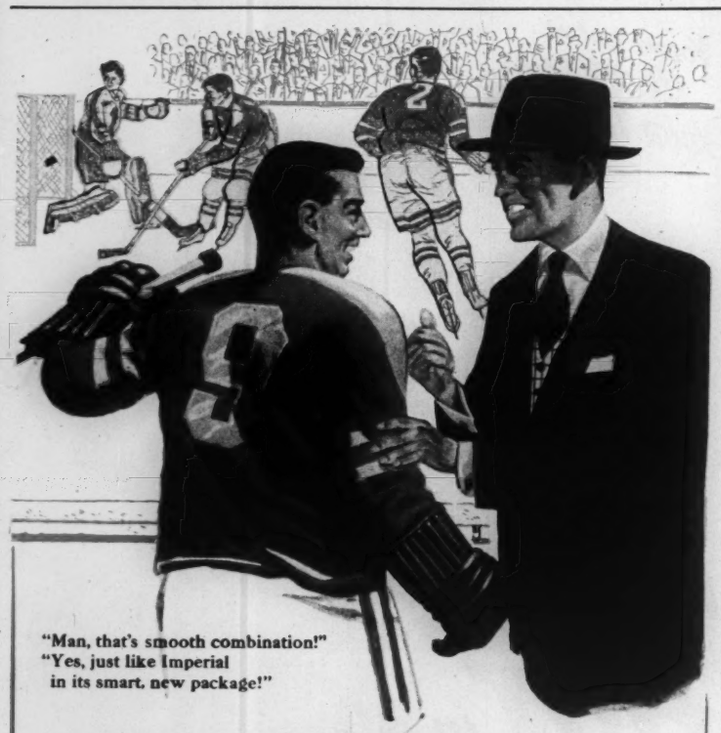
If the majority of the people now living in misery drift or run after the false prophets that are working hard to win their allegiance it will be because we have failed to work as hard for the principles in which we say that we believe.

The choice is clearly before us. We can go on fooling with this business, making a token gesture here and offering a thin pittance of our time and effort there. Or we can really go to work, recognizing that the successful solution of this problem demands every strength of mind and heart and will that can be devoted to it.

The first course is the prelude to sure and imminent disaster.

The second offers a chance—a real but rapidly diminishing chance—of our turning this world into the kind of community that our knowledge and material resources have made possible.

DR. KEENLEYSIDE *is Director General of the United Nations' Technical Assistance Administration.*



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BRAIN-TEASER

WEE DRAP OF SCOTCH

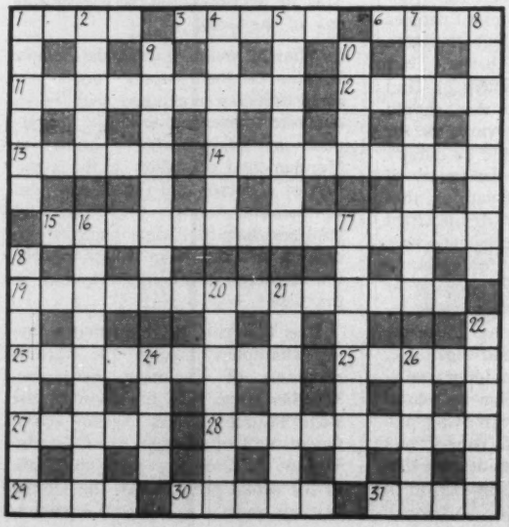
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Victor, you haven't! (4)
3. Abdicate without the help of Scotland Yard men. (5)
6. Water carried by the Army Service Corps in World War I? (4)
11. The hotelman ended up as a professional one? (9)
12. A keynote to health when 18. (5)
13. There may be no idle hands where he's in charge. (5)
14. These policies may suit Annie. (9)
15. and 2. To carry on the tradition of his name, our poet should have written a Superior version of "The Lady of the Lake". (6,8,5)
19. A very solemn lot of policemen? (5,2,7)
23. Desert-ed islanders? (9)
25. "Home, sweet home" when hung, not sung. (5)
27. The language of Goneril is extremely strange. (5)
28. Additional information in manuals on organ pedalling? (9)
29. Not 2's "crowded hour of glorious life". (4)
30. Aged (around '50) in the wood. (5)
31. Pepys usually ended up in one of them. (4)

DOWN

1. "No McTavish was ever . . . . . ". (6)
2. See 15.
4. It takes brain to build a great country. (7)
5. Ain't it a change for her to touch Bottom! (7)
7. The value of one, said Galsworthy, is the amount of sacrifice you are prepared to make for it. (9)
8. It's crystal clear you won't slip on this. (4, 4)
9. Point with a pin-head. (8)
10. Ann is needled, perhaps, into holding a strange one in 14. (4)
16. Burps? (9)
17. Was pa vehement when he left the road? (8)
18. Indisposed to listen to these stories? (3-5)
20. Anxiety, with the 'flu' around, makes one so. (7)
21. The congregation does talk so! (7)
22. Because of their hair, they share the bow with the 11. (6)
24. To Jonson, Shakespeare was its Swan. (4)
26. Give it back to the church, no doubt. (5)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. A flash in the pan
10. Filters
11. Gypsies
12. Stimulants
14. Ekes
16. Orgies
17. Overhead
20. Timidity
22. String
25. Film
26. Dinner time
28. Cornish
29. Atelier
31. Snapping turtle

DOWN

2. Filming
3. Aye
4. Hassan
5. Negative
6. Hypo
7. Prickle
8. Noses
9. Offshoot
13. Upends
15. Writer
18. Daguerre
19. Steichen
21. Malaria
23. Initial
24. Intact
25. Focus
27. Wisp
30. Ear

(238)

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LONDON LETTER

Unscrambling and Rescrambling

by P. O'D

AS CANADIANS had many excellent opportunities of discovering for themselves during her recent visit to Canada with the Duke of Edinburgh, the Queen is the fortunate possessor of a fine, clear voice. And she knows how to use it. Her reading of the Speech from the Throne at the recent opening of Parliament—her first as Queen—was a model of how such things should be done.

This is the day of microphones and amplifiers, when even distinguished and experienced speakers are content to talk into the little box—or to mumble and mutter into it—and leave all the rest to the machine. The result is the sort of characterless booming with which we are all too familiar, audible, deafeningly audible, but the voice of a stentorian robot.

Disdaining such aids, the Queen, without raising her voice, without making any apparent effort, easily filled the large and crowded chamber of the House of Lords, so that not a syllable was lost. And she read sitting, which makes it all the more difficult. It was a striking and beautiful demonstration of what a fine voice and fine diction really can do. It seems to have been the feature of the brilliant opening ceremonies which most greatly impressed all who had the good fortune to be present.

THIS IS unscrambling time in Parliament. As was the declared Government intention, the Iron and Steel Industry and the Road Transport system are both to be returned to private ownership and to competitive conditions. Just how complete the privateness of the ownership and the competitiveness of the conditions will become, remains to be seen. Unscrambling operations of such magnitude give rise to all sorts of difficulties, not all of which can be provided against.

The one thing certain is that a lively and protracted time will be had between the unscramblers, now in a position to work their will, and the equally determined scramblers, who promise that as soon as they get back into power they will scramble everything all over again. Nothing at all cold about this war!

Of the Steel Bill, it may be said—talking largely and loosely—that the Government's problem is to restore the industry to private enterprise, while retaining such measures of official control as will prevent the private enterprisers from promptly going into huddles and building up new monopolies and cartels of their own. Some companies take to that sort of thing just as naturally as wolves take to hunting in packs.

In the case of the Transport Bill, the problem is to keep the truckers, once their industry has been restored to them, from price-cutting the throats of the railways. That is why the Socialist planners decided to nationalize them. They knew that nationalized railways couldn't stand the competition of free road transport.

The present Government is setting about the problem the other way around—by freeing the railways from a great many of the antiquated and troublesome restrictions which have always hampered their operation. It is to be a case of "run hare, run hound" and a fair field—as fair, that is, as over-riding national interests permit. There is a lot still to be heard about all this, and we are likely to hear it—and hear it—and hear it.

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Best Procurable
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The Conflict in Kenya

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

this end he has set up more than 200 native schools, outside of the control of the Government.

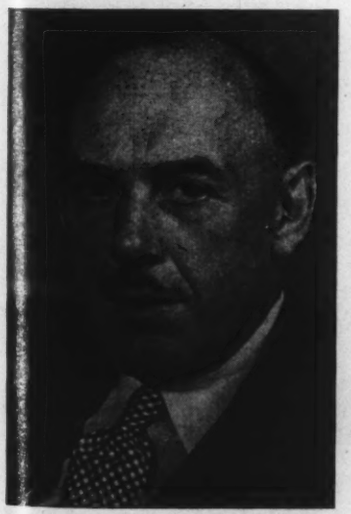
He is a man of great intelligence, and also one of Africa's greatest mob orators. His influence has virtually paralyzed that of the moderate African leaders who joined with him to form the K.A.U.

Side by side with this political development has grown a tribal secret society within the Kikuyu, known as Mau Mau. The agreed facts are that only a tiny minority of the Kikuyu are active agents of the Mau Mau, which is bitterly opposed to missionary and European influences. It has resorted to brutal methods of intimidation and murder, its main victims being other Kikuyu who refuse to take the Mau Mau oath. Mau Mau is known to have existed for some time, but not as a serious threat.

RECENTLY it suddenly increased its activities, perpetrating brutal murders and acts of intimidation. The question facing the Government was, had Mau Mau any relationship with the K.A.U.?

When the Government decided to use strong-arm methods a month ago they banished more than fifty leading K.A.U. members, including Kenyatta. Can it be proved that these K.A.U. leaders were involved in Mau Mau? The Government has not produced evidence of this, yet by implication the K.A.U. is held responsible for Mau Mau. This has virtually crippled African political organization, although a caretaker executive has now been formed with moderates forming the leadership.

In striking as it has at the K.A.U. the Kenya Government gave the impression that the Kikuyu as a whole are held responsible for terrorism—though in fact they have been the chief victims. This has caused deep bitterness and a spirit of sullen lack of cooperation, although moderate African leaders yesterday declared themselves in favor of a conciliation committee. The Africans have behaved with great restraint; there is no evidence that they plan a "night of the long knives", as many had feared.



—Miller

TROUBLE, TROUBLE: Recently in Malaya, Colonial Secretary Oliver Lyttelton has hurried to Kenya to deal with Mau Mau.

Kenya's future will be decided on political terrain. The Government recognizes the need to take positive action and has announced a two-pronged policy—one prong entails firm measures to put down terrorism; the second covers reforms to meet the legitimate grievances of the Kikuyu and other Africans.

The second prong has caused a split among the white settlers. Until recently the settlers' political leadership was extremely reactionary. But great changes have come about in the postwar years, resulting last June in the election to the Legislative Council of a number of constructive young men, led by Michael Blundell, a forty-five-year-old London-born farmer who came to Kenya when he left Wellington College at the age of eighteen.

The diehards among the settlers have used this crisis to strengthen political opposition to Blundell: "You can't trust a Kuke (the name settlers have for the Kikuyu). Africans don't understand kindness or appreciate what's done for them", they say. Or, "Now is no time to talk of political reforms"—as the Governor, Sir Evelyn Baring did in his opening speech to the Legislative Council recently. Their attitude is, "first we must crush these bloody Kukes, then we can talk about houses for them."

Blundell's position is not yet entrenched, so that he has to be cautious and often makes unfortunate statements to maintain his hold. This upsets the Africans who therefore do not trust his sincerity. The reactionaries are in the minority, however, and it is only fair to point out that the settlers have behaved calmly and with restraint under the present tense conditions.

THE ONLY HOPE is that the moderate white leaders will be able to talk to the moderates among the Africans and Asians. Unless this common voice can be found, the extremist elements in all three communities will wreck all chances of a peaceful solution. In the course of the next few weeks failure to carry forward such a policy will turn Kenya into a second South Africa—it will bear no comparison with Malaya. However, the position here will be much worse than in South Africa, where there are two and a half million whites against eight million Africans; for in Kenya there are only forty thousand whites, against five and a quarter million Africans.

The white salient is very thinly held—although one would not gather this from the way some settlers speak: they hate Kukes, Asians, the Government, the "interfering" British Parliament and the United Nations, with equal intensity.

There may still be hope in Kenya, but there is not much time.

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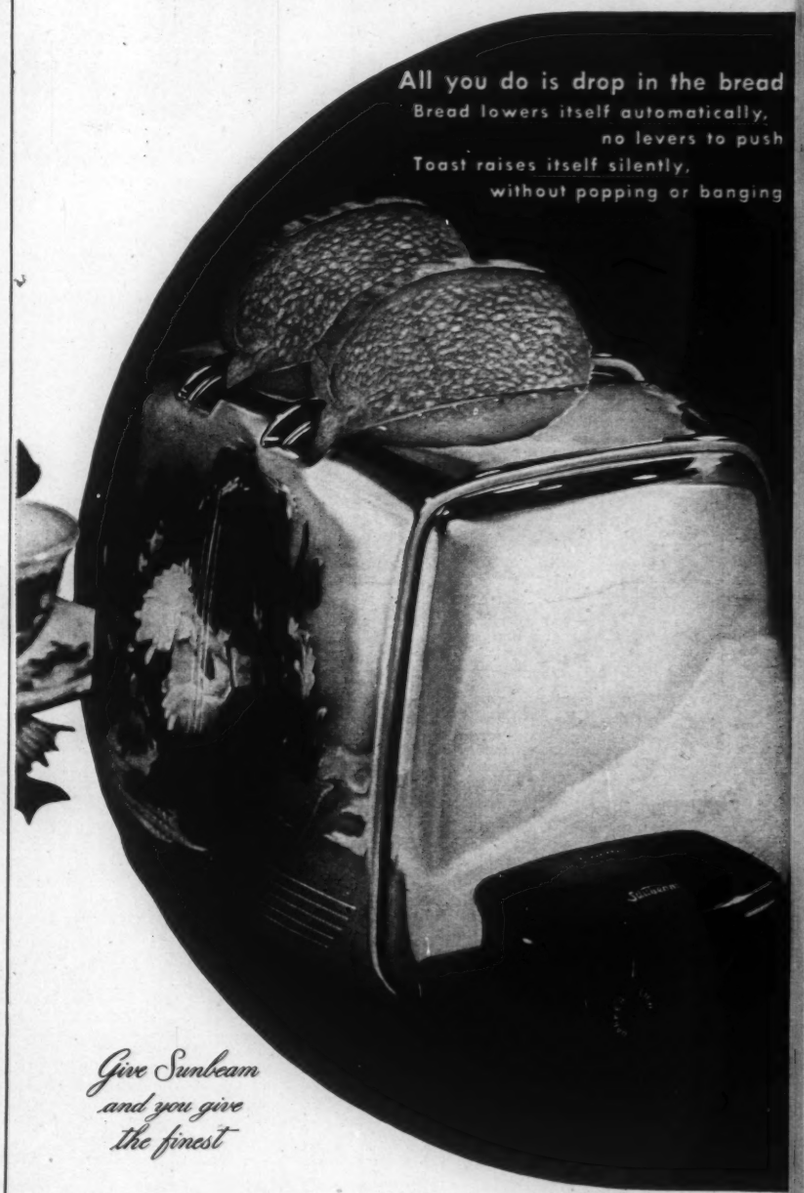
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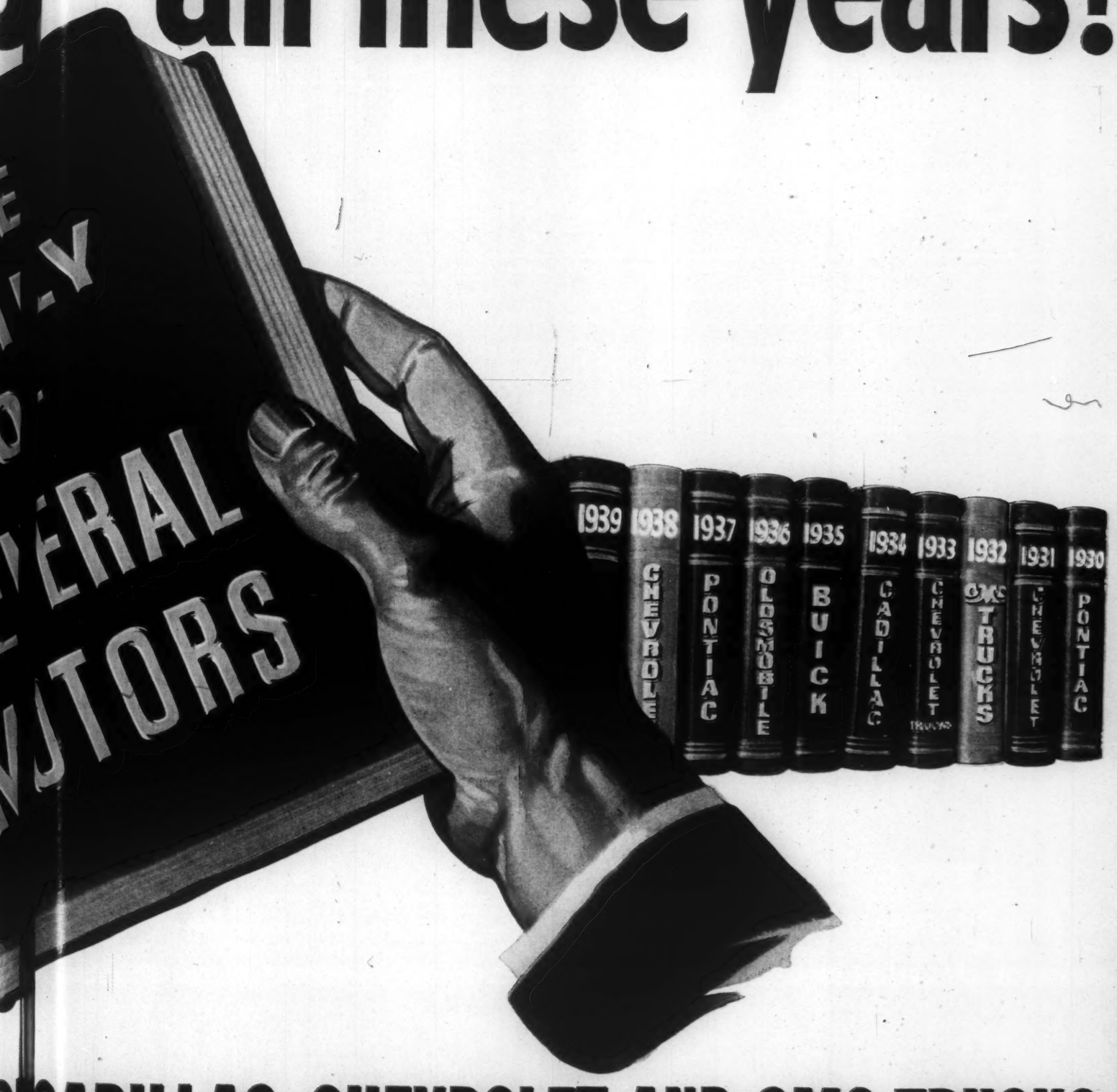

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The Freight Rates Tangle

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

the present time are still at a lower level than the prices of almost any other services. When the last freight rate increase was granted in January, Kearney was able to point out that the rise since 1939 amounted to only 70 per cent while the rise in the cost of living in the same period amounted to more than 90 per cent.

The trouble with the increased railway rates was not that they were too large, but that they were too steep. The cost-of-living crept up gradually. Railway rates leapt up in a few bounds, starting with the 21 per cent case of 1948.

Nevertheless, it is a fact that Canadian rates still compare very favorably with those of the United States or the United Kingdom. Our railways' revenue per ton-mile of freight carried has always been less than that of the American railways. Even before the war a dollar would buy more transportation in Canada than in the United States, and this disparity has increased since the war. Between 1946 and 1952, while Canadian freight rates rose 70 per cent, U.S. rates increased 79 per cent. In the overall average Canadians still get a better bargain from their railways than they could get in most other countries.

UP UNTIL this time, therefore, increases in rail rates have been kept well within the general inflation of the whole economy. But since Judge Kearney's judgment of last January the general price level has turned down. Making his same comparison to-day, the freight-rate increase is still 70 per cent, but the cost-of-living increase is only 85 per cent, instead of 90 per cent. The railways are still behind. But they are pressing upwards while other prices are (at least temporarily) moving downwards. If as is probable the general price level soon turns gently upwards again, the railways' request for increased freight rates will still be conspicuous. It no longer appears, as it has to date, as a belated attempt to catch up with the general trend. An application for a 9 per cent rise is still pending, and in addition there will be a request for more to match whatever wage increases the non-operating unions get from the present arbitration.

THE second reason for regarding this stage as critical is that the present method of granting increases piles the whole burden onto such a narrow base. The cumulative 70 per cent increase since the war is known as a *general* increase in freight rates. But it applies to less than half the freight traffic carried by the railways. It does not apply to any of the categories of traffic:—

—International, where the rates have to be set in accordance with U.S. rates.

—Export and import, where the rates have to be set so as to match U.S. rates to competing U.S. ports.

(Both these rates have been increased since the war in accordance with U.S. increases. Both are giving the railways a higher revenue. But they cannot be fitted into any overall plan by the Board of Transport Commissioners, because no Canadian authority can control the level of competing U.S. rates.)

—Agreed charges between railways and bulk shippers, which can only be changed by negotiation.

—Competitive rates, applying mostly in Ontario and Quebec, where the railways have to fix their rates according to the rates of the competing water, road or air carriers.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 32

Jozo Weider (center), ski instructor and director of the well-known Blue Mountain Winter Resort, Collingwood, Ont., wearing 'Viyella' MacPherson Tartan Sport Shirt. Other garments are plain blue 'Viyella' and 'Viyella' Beatrice Dress Tartan Sport Shirts.

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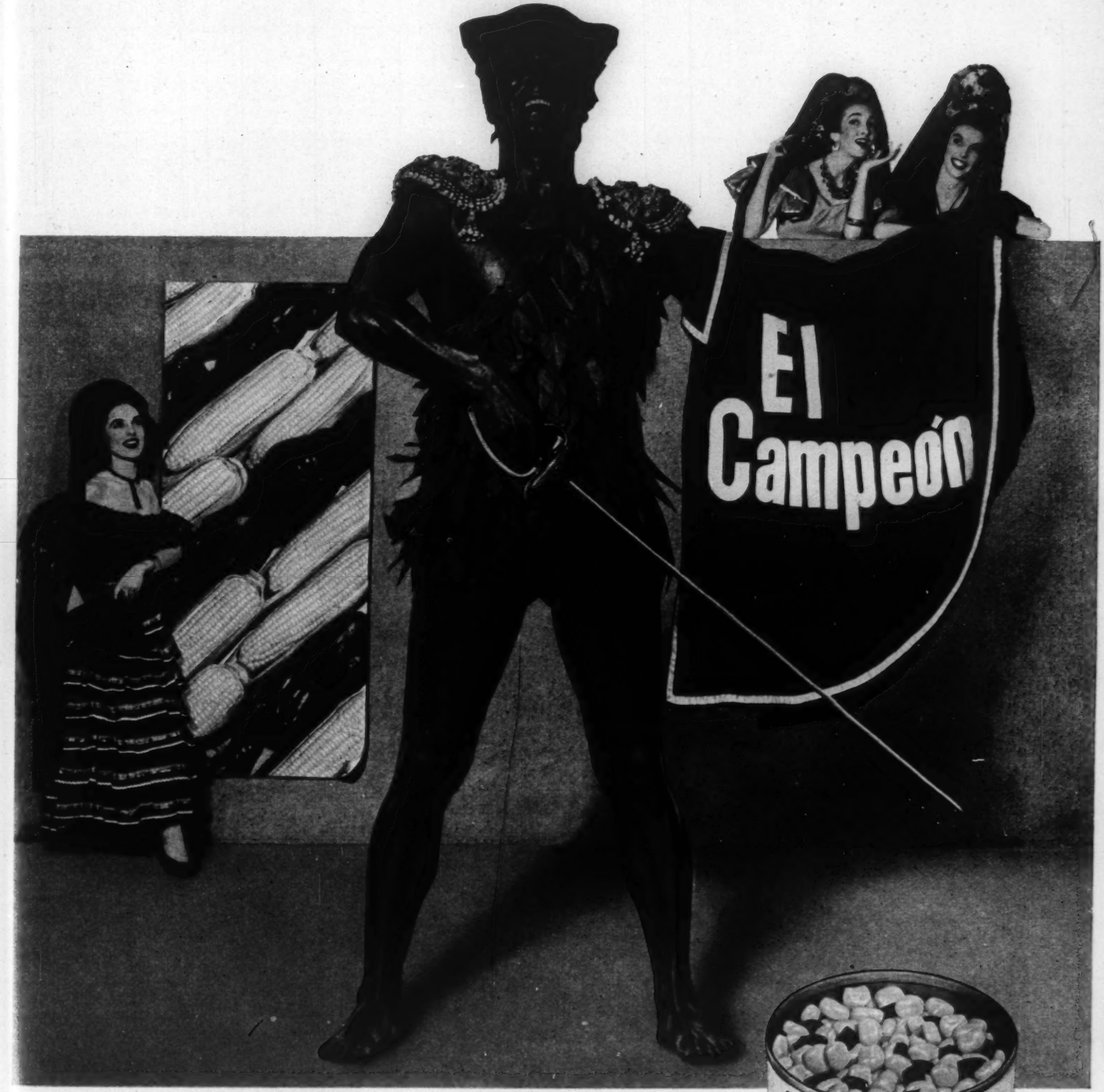

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CONTINUED FROM PAGE 30

(Both these rates have been changed in different ways since the war. In some cases, where the competition permitted, they have been substantially raised. In others they have had to be lowered. But again they cannot be fitted into any neat overall plan because their fluctuations are out of the control of the Transport Commissioners, or even of the railways if they are to keep their traffic.)

—Grain and grain products moving to prairie termini from Western farms, which are held down to the level of 1897 by the Crow's Nest Pass agreement. Neither the railways nor the Board of Transport Commissioners can touch these grain rates, which are fixed by statute.

It has been estimated that if the grain rates had been susceptible to the same general increases as other classes of traffic, the 21 per cent increase of 1948 need not have been more than 16 per cent and similarly all the later increases could have been spread on a wider base with a smaller rate of increase.

The difficulty about the Crow's Nest Pass grain rates is not that they are so low; but that the railways are compelled by statute to carry the traffic at a rate which cannot give them a proper return. It has rarely been challenged that export grain occupies such an important part in the Canadian economy that it must be allowed to reach export points at the lowest rate. It has always been held to be in national interest that low inland freight rates should give it the best possible chance to compete in world markets. The injustice of the present situation is that the burden of carrying the grain so cheaply should be placed solely on the railways, who can only compensate themselves by increasing rates to other shippers.

The case is otherwise with the Maritime Freight Rates Act which provides a 20 per cent reduction for traffic within and from the Maritime provinces. In the Maritime case the 20 per cent is made up to the railways from the national treasury: the whole country pays for the national policy of assisting rail transport for the Maritimes. It has been argued, as for example by counsel for the Province of Saskatchewan before the Board of Transport Commissioners, that this is the principle which should be applied to the Western grain rates. If national policy requires low rates for grain off the prairie, let the nation pay for it rather than penalizing the other people who use the railways: so goes the argument.

THESE questions will all be reviewed in the near future when the Board of Transport Commissioners launches its promised attempt at "equalization". This like the current railways' application for a fixed standard of earnings (the so-called "rate base, rate of return") is a principle of deceptive simplicity. It appears inevitable that some rates shall be more equal than others. But within limits and up to a certain point there is room for a more uniform scale which will remove some of the worst regional and other discrepancies in the present rate schedules.

Before the end of the year the Board of Transport Commissioners hopes to issue a tentative class rate scale which will represent a first attempt to achieve greater equalization. But even this first tentative scale is likely to depend on the settlement of some tangled legal points which will have to go to the Supreme Court. So the course ahead cannot be completely clear.

The tangle of freight rates which has grown up over the years cannot be unravelled overnight. Judge Kearney's only hope of progress is to be somewhat empirical. He and the other Transport Commissioners cannot hope to do more than "here a little, there a little". But the new class rate scale which has been drawn up in private discussions during this last year is the beginning of an overdue attempt to modernize and equalize the charges of the Canadian railways.

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TRY jigger of Martini & Rossi Vermouth, jigger of rye; and ice and soda. Delightful!

IMPORTED IN THE BOTTLE

MARTINI & ROSSI • TORINO, ITALY

V-14

INSURANCE

How to Celebrate Safely

by Geoffrey L. Pratt

YEAR AFTER YEAR the Christmas holidays are saddened by newspaper accounts of celebrations that end in frightful—and needless—tragedy. People persist in employing the age-old trappings of Yuletide, along with all the innovations of an electrical era—in which a host of careless smokers provide another sombre portent.

Columns and columns of newsprint reporting Christmas party fires across the nation—with the inevitable "charred bodies" of children that are "unrecognizable" — give pause for sober reflection. But time seemingly eradicates any lasting impression: another Christmas in the offing finds party preparations going forward everywhere in the same old uninhibited, lethal style. The home hearth and the community gathering place alike witness once again the irrational inclusion of a Spectre at the Feast—the very real hazard of dreadful death by fire.

The National Fire Protection Association, a non-profit organization dedicated to curbing loss of life and property by fire, steps up the tempo of its urgent warnings each year as Christmas approaches. Here are some of the points that should be marked well and made a 'must' in the family or community planning of every reader.

THE CHRISTMAS TREE

REMEMBER that when a tree is brought into the house it is going to dry up. If it is a case of buying the tree, exercise care in selection—make sure it has been freshly cut. A fresh cut tree will not take fire any more easily during the first day or two than would the evergreen shrubs growing outside, but it becomes a more serious fire hazard every hour. At the end of the week it will be highly dangerous—like tinder, only awaiting a spark.

It is best to bring in a fresh tree as short a time before Christmas as possible and to remove it immediately 'the day' is over. If this is done, ordinary precautions should prevent it from taking fire.

The tree can be kept fresh if it is set up in a pan of water. The base should be cut off at an angle at least one inch above the original cut and the tree kept standing in water during the whole period it is in the house. Water in the jar or tub should be replenished at intervals to keep its level always above the cut.

The location of the tree should be well away from stoves, radiators—fireplaces, of course—and other sources of heat. Smokers should be warned to keep clear of the tree. It should also be well secured against falling by inconspicuous wires holding it against the wall. No tree should ever be so placed that, standing or fallen, it can block a doorway.

LIGHTING

Open flame lighting is fortunately obsolete. It has no place in a Christmas program. Where electricity is still not available, candles and lamps must be firmly placed away from Christmas trees, window curtains and burnable decorations. At that, a fire extinguisher should be kept handy and a constant watch exercised over the illuminations.

Electric lights made expressly for decoration do not absolve the head of a household from taking precautions. Strings of lights bearing the Underwriters Laboratories label have been tested for fire hazard and pronounced safe by experts—but, held over from year to year, these must be closely examined for defects. A short circuit in worn wiring might be sufficient to start the tree burning.

If fuses are of proper rating, too many lights from one set of outlets will blow them. Should this happen, some of the lights should be eliminated and the blown fuse replaced by a new one of the same size and rating. An overloaded fuse is extremely dangerous due to the fact that fire may start within a wall.

DECORATIONS

Metal, glass and asbestos decorations are available nearly everywhere and are quite as attractive as those made of paper, cotton and pyroxylin. Paper and cotton *can* be subjected to flame-proofing treatment with chemicals readily procured for home use. Pyroxylin — celluloid — defies any such treatment and remains a deadly menace.

Cotton batting and paper in costumes will ignite easily and burn with great intensity. Santa Claus's whiskers have led to many Christmas tragedies. Failing the use of a non-flammable substitute for all of these, they should unquestionably be flame-proofed.

RUBBISH

ALL THE COLORFUL Christmas wrappings that clutter the floor in the wake of excited children are an invitation to disaster. This sort of material burns like magnesium. Waste baskets should be provided for it, and there should be insistence that the stripping from parcels be immediately deposited therein. Someone, too, ought to be charged with responsibility for emptying the baskets frequently—into a covered metal container or incinerator outdoors.

Be careful of heat operated toys and new electrical gadgets if they do not bear an Underwriters Laboratory label.

A serious family conference on these potentially grim Yuletide concomitants *well ahead* of mounting holiday excitement will be more likely to assure compliance with suggested precautions—and may prevent terrible disfigurement, or save lives.

THE OLDEST
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IN THE WORLD

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FIRE MARINE CASUALTY

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Whenever you visit Atlantic City and the Dennis, your visit is "in season"—always ready to thrill you are the rumbling surf, the salty air, the exhilarating sun. To say nothing—when your mood is such—of gay crowds, smart shops, sophisticated entertainment. So plan to visit us—now and/or later.

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Write or telephone for reservations

SIGNPOSTS

Export Outlook

DURING the first half of this year U.S. exports of goods and services exceeded imports by $2.9 billion. Of this deficit, however, more than 70 per cent was covered by aid provided by the U.S. Government. Neither the U.S. Government nor the countries receiving the aid are very enthusiastic about continuing it at this rate, though they stress different alternatives. Washington is interested in, and committed to, economy while the overseas countries call for trade, not aid.

U.S. customs procedures and tariffs are particularly irksome to Canadian and overseas exporters nowadays when the U.S. market appears so attractive. Personal income across the line is rising at a record annual rate: $273.3 billion during September compared with $269.6 billion in August. And the personal income is being spent: Department store sales in the States are running about 8 per cent above what they were a year ago.

DECISIONS of U.S. organizations that invest in countries outside the U.S. could produce significant effects on the international balance of payments: At the beginning of the year, the value of private American direct investments abroad totalled nearly $15 billion, and the average annual export of capital is valued at well over a billion dollars a year. In addition the U.S. investors have felt it worthwhile to reinvest about $600 million annually.

BASED on orders for the first quarter of 1953, raw material prices seem scheduled for increases. Non ferrous metals, paper board, textiles, rubber and hides particularly are feeling the weight of U.S. demand.

John M. Easson & Co's. *Canadian Metals Survey* reports 1952 output of all industrial metals in Canada greater than the 1951 output. A further rise is indicated for 1953. No marked short term increase in world productive capacity for copper, lead, or nickel is indicated, according to the survey, so if the first quarter buying in the U.S. indicates the beginning of a trend for 1953, prices should strengthen. This isn't true of zinc, where production is greater than demand.

The survey also points out that scheduled increases in production of primary aluminum and fabricating steel will meet and may exceed demand by the end of 1953. Earnings in the aluminum industry are expected to be below those of 1951; copper-nickel expect improvement in earnings this year and further improvement in 1953; copper-zinc—where zinc predominates — little change is expected this year. Next year earnings are expected to be lower. Iron ore looks for some increases this year and next; steel fabricating, about the same this year with a drop next year; lead-zinc, lower in 1952 and lower again in 1953; nickel, a rise in 1952, well sustained through 1953.

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of Government, Municipal and
Corporation Securities

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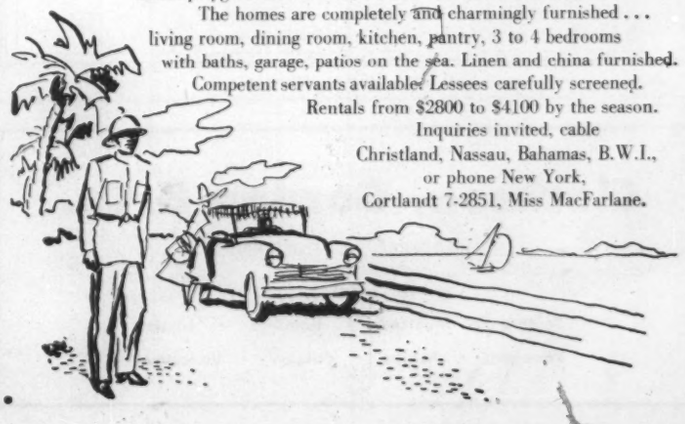

121st Annual Statement

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

Established 1832

H. L. ENMAN, *President* — C. SYDNEY FROST, *General Manager*

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED AND SUBSCRIBED $15,000,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP $15,000,000 — *RESERVE* $30,000,000

Condensed General Statement as at 31st October, 1952

ASSETS

Cash, clearings and due from banks	$170,178,818.27
Government and other public securities not exceeding market value	231,308,039.66
Other bonds and stocks, not exceeding market value	22,699,750.39
Call loans (secured)	35,052,313.29
Other loans and discounts (after full provision for bad and doubtful debts)	409,370,297.07
Liabilities of customers under acceptances and letters of credit (as per contra)	22,533,514.10
Bank premises	22,610,325.01
Other assets	626,917.25
	$914,379,975.04

LIABILITIES

Notes in circulation	$ 41,917.26
Deposits	841,283,203.07
Acceptances and letters of credit outstanding	22,533,514.10
Other liabilities	1,164,563.40
Capital paid-up	15,000,000.00
Reserve fund	30,000,000.00
Dividends declared and unpaid	604,867.95
Balance of profits, as per Profit and Loss Account	3,751,909.26
	$914,379,975.04

GENERAL OFFICES: TORONTO, CANADA

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Winnipeg • Regina • Calgary • Vancouver

U.S. BUSINESS

GOP & Tariffs

by R. L. Hoadley

AMERICAN foreign traders have little cause to fear a return to any form of isolationist protectionism under Eisenhower. There undoubtedly will be some curtailment in foreign aid, but the plan is to offset this by encouraging self-help through a more liberal trade policy. Canada, as well as nations that have received economic aid from the United States, should benefit. Economic warfare probably will be stepped up with correspondingly tighter destination controls. However, this is unlikely to affect trade between Canada and the States.

The new Republican Congress probably will review carefully the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the reciprocal trade agreements policy. Here, the high-tariff senators will miss the efforts of Senators Cain and Kem. They could always be counted upon to support measures boosting tariff barriers.

The Republicans traditionally are the high-tariff party and the incoming President will have only a slim margin in Congress to work with. However, the international outlook of Eisenhower is likely to prevail, as it was Ike's personal triumph in the election that brought the Republicans back into power. Besides this, since the election, Republican legislators have heard business speak out in a tone that should cause the most hide-bound isolationist senator to veer towards a more liberal import policy. When business speaks out on trade policy, Republican leaders listen just as Democratic leaders are especially attentive to the pronouncements of labor. Business has spoken since the election.

The Detroit Chamber of Commerce is urging the elimination of all tariff barriers and New York's big Commerce and Industry Association has called upon a Congress to draw up a trade program that will avoid a "destructive trade war of retaliation with other countries." The group said that in the past labor, farmers, manufacturers and exporters could take a detached view of threatened retaliation against U.S. exports, but now the "effects of our vacillating policy are beginning to strike home."

Loosening Controls

DEFENCE officials found it safe to end sulphur controls because supplies this year will exceed estimated consumption by 434,000 long tons. A surplus also is expected next year.

International sulphur allocations through the International Materials Conference will continue. Under the IMC the United States agrees to export a fixed amount of sulphur. Removal of domestic controls will not affect the ability of the U.S. to meet export commitments for essential foreign needs which have been or may be assumed by the U.S.

Wayne Orthodator automatically mixes gas and air in any desired proportions.

Ask for Bulletin No. 115

Wayne Forge & Machine Company Limited

256 Adelaide St. West, Toronto

NATIONAL STEEL CAR CORPORATION LIMITED

Notice of Dividend

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of thirty-seven and one-half cents (37½c) per share has been declared for the quarter ending December 31, 1952, payable on January 15, 1953, to shareholders of record at the close of business December 15, 1952.

By Order of the Board.

H. J. FARNAN, Secretary.

HOLLINGER CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NUMBER 413

A dividend of 6c per share has been declared by the Directors on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 29th day of December, 1952, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 1st day of December, 1952.

DATED the 14th day of November, 1952

P. C. FINLAY, Secretary.

Sibbaldwood Dairies, Limited

Class "A" Dividend No. 25

Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividend of Fifteen cents (15c) per share has been declared on the outstanding Class "A" Shares of the Company, payable January 2nd, 1953, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on November 28th, 1952.

Class "B" Dividend No. 19

Notice is also given that a dividend of Ten cents (10c) per share has been declared on the outstanding Class "B" shares of the Company payable January 2nd, 1953, to shareholders of record November 28th, 1952.

Class "B" Dividend No. 20

Notice is also given that a special dividend of Fifteen cents (15c) per share has been declared on the outstanding Class "B" Shares of the Company payable December 15th, 1952, to shareholders of record November 28th, 1952, to compensate for dividend reductions on Class "B" Shares in the previous two years.

By Order of the Board.

L. R. GRAY, Secretary.

London, Ontario,
November 19th, 1952.

Johns - Manville Corporation

DIVIDEND

The Board of Directors declared a dividend of 75c per share on the Common Stock, and, in addition thereto, a year-end dividend of $1.25 on the Common Stock, both payable December 12, 1952, to holders of record December 1, 1952.

ROGER HACKNEY, Treasurer

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRY No. C 1387 has been issued authorizing the Universal Reinsurance Company Limited of Amsterdam, Holland, to transact in Canada the business of Inland Transportation Insurance and Personal Property Insurance, in addition to Fire Insurance and, in addition thereto, Civil Commotion Insurance, Earthquake Insurance, Falling Aircraft Insurance, Hail Insurance, Impact by Vehicles Insurance, limited or inherent explosion Insurance, Sprinkler leakage Insurance, Water Damage Insurance and Windstorm Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of Fire Insurance of the company, for which it is already registered, limited to the business of reinsurance only. V. R. Willemson has been appointed Chief Agent.

NB Senator in Spuds

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12

farmer: "He just spread $20,000 in cash on a table and said 'What am I going to do with this?' "

Still another "success" story is related by a merchant. He says that shortly after the crop was marketed last year, he sold a farmer a whole raft of household effects, including an electric stove, and a refrigerator. The man later came back and bought a deep-freeze. The merchant was puzzled and resolved to find out why the customer needed both a refrigerator and a deep-freeze.

He purposely drove past the man's place and stopped in. He asked how the appliances were working out, got favorable answers. Then, point blank, he inquired about the deep-freeze. "Why did you buy that thing?" he asked. "You don't need it." Quite casually, the farmer opened the door of the deep-freeze and produced what proved to be $30,000, neatly bundled. "Oh," he said, "I can use it for a lot of things."

NB's potato belt embraces much of the two contingent counties, Victoria and Carleton, and stretches 100 miles along the Saint John River valley. The westerly extremes of the region form a part of the international boundary line and butt smack against Maine's fabulous Aroostook county, greatest potato-growing tract in the United States, where 133,000 acres were raised this year.

The NB potato-growing terrain is characterized, for the most part by low, rolling hills, peeling back from the Saint John River on both sides. For planting potatoes, only the most level fields are selected—no side hills.

The growing ground is principally a light, slightly sour loam on which most farmers follow a three to four-year rotation of grain, hay and/or clover. This practice contrasts sharply with the growing habits of farmers across the border, many of whom are not so conscious of soil care. In Maine's Aroostook county are fields which have been planted in potatoes for more than 30 successive years. But heavily treated with high-test fertilizer, they still yield well.

Most planting of commercial potatoes is done in May. There are about a dozen varieties of which Katahdins, Green Mountains and Irish Cobblers are the most popular. The harvest begins in early September, reaching its peak around mid-month. The average NB potato belt grower raises about 25 acres and gets a yield of from 90 to 100 barrels to the acre. The spud, incidentally, is retrieved from the ground by hand after mechanical digging. A picker with a strong back, grit, and a good yield to toil over can sometimes account for 100 or more barrels a day.

NB's potato production this year was ahead of PEI's (33,400 acres) but, as always, was far behind Quebec and Ontario where total acreage runs high but where growing, for the most part, is of a spotty, small patch nature. But it is in the central provinces where local production is consumed on the local market that much of the Maritime surplus is sold. The U.S. market is usually even more coveted except for last year when, because of the Canadian shortage, 7,000 carloads of U.S. potatoes were imported.

In the U.S. a tariff standard of

CONTINUED ON PAGE 39

—Who's Who in Canada

SENATOR F. W. PIRIE

It's a perfect gift!

Kenwood

ALL WOOL

Blankets

For the bride-to-be or the bride of many summers — for birthdays, Christmas or for any day you wish to remember with a gift which reflects your good taste and thoughtfulness—*choose* KENWOOD.

The same fine qualities that made Kenwood famous generations ago are still yours today: pure wool, deeply napped to give the greatest possible warmth in a light, fluffy blanket — and heavenly tub-fast colours in a range of rainbow hues.

A Kenwood blanket is a low-cost investment in comfort and beauty for years and years!

Made in Canada by
KENWOOD MILLS LIMITED
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IT IS NOT A KENWOOD WITHOUT THIS LABEL

There's still no substitute for ALL-WOOL

Pure wool is your *warmest* protection against the cold, and despite the progress of science, there is still no equivalent for warmth without weight in a blanket.

Saskatchewan Uranium Rush

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

rush. I was a youngster then, trading wolf-skins along Hudson Bay. I used to come into Saskatoon to shoot it up every time I made a strike.

"Saskatoon at that time was one street with wooden shacks on each side and a saloon run by a woman from Port Honkatonka. I could shoot the liquor out of a glass at 200 yards in those days and I was so quick on the draw that I often shot a man before he had begun to annoy me. They called me Roaring Dick and I was the only white man that the Indians trusted."

No such rough character made an appearance at Uranium City. One group of 25 stakers, being "firstest with the mostest" at one location, did warn a smaller group to "keep going". They did.

More than 1,000 claims were staked in the 292 square miles thrown open, before the recorder closed his books on August 19; 252 on the first day, August 4; 209 on August 5; 72 on August 6, and 32 on August 7. The balance trickled in from prospectors who had staked in the more distant areas. Practically all the country within a 20-mile radius of Uranium City was staked.

The first claim to be staked and recorded was held by Patrick Hughes, formerly of County Down, Ireland, who staked his claim in the Beaverlodge-Tazin Lake area on the morning of August 4, recording it a short time later at Uranium City. He came in from the bush country by plane and by foot.

There was a wide variety in the stakers, about half of them were former gold prospectors who had laid aside the gold pans for the geiger counter. The rest could be termed speculative stakers who hoped to pick up valuable ground that could be sold to mining companies. This group usually stakes claims so located that companies must acquire them in order to round out their own claims. They are known, in the mining business, as "islands". They may sell as high as $2,000 to $3,000 each in a "hot" area, down to $200 and $300 in less interesting areas.

A New York University student, who had read about the rush, got to Lac la Ronge by hitchhiking. There he asked how he could find the road to Uranium City, not knowing that 300 miles of bush, rock, water and muskeg separated the two communities, and no road. The disappointed young man started back to New York where he was listed to join the U.S. Navy.

A woman and her two children, from a southern state, went to a Government office in Regina and asked about the road to Uranium City. She explained that she wanted to broaden the children's education by showing them what a mining rush was like. She, too, returned to her homeland.

UNDER Saskatchewan's quartz mining regulations, one person can stake nine 50-acre claims for himself and 12 other claims by proxy, in each of the eight mining districts of the province. To maintain the claims a person has to do at least $100 worth of work a year on each claim.

Five mining divisions in northern Saskatchewan have a total area of about 106,000 square miles and 55 companies were active this summer in the districts of Lake Athabasca, Lac la Ronge, Churchill River, Rottenstone Lake, Wollaston Lake and Cree Lake.

The Saskatchewan Minister of Natural Resources, J. H. Brockelbank, made an extensive tour of mining developments in these areas this fall and was impressed. Mining developments, along with the oil and gas developments, would go a long way to rounding out the economy of the province. There would be uranium dollars and oil dollars and gas dollars to add to the wheat dollars, the Minister noted.

A person wishing to prospect in Saskatchewan's northland should know:

There is practically no winter prospecting, except by company men working close to a winter base. Forty and fifty-below-zero readings are very common.

A prospector's license costs $5 and

The time for WINE

SOUTH AFRICAN PAARL Fine Old Pale SHERRY

Serve Paarl Sherry to your guests before dinner. And add Paarl to your consommé or sauces for a new distinct flavour.

SOUTH AFRICAN PAARL

Brighten your table with the rich colour of Paarl Port. It's superb with desserts, fresh fruit, cheese and nuts.

SOUTH AFRICAN PAARL Superior BRANDY

Coffee-time is Paarl Brandy time. To create a Plum Pudding masterpiece add Paarl to the pudding or the sauce or both!

WINE WISDOM

As a hostess . . . or host . . . you'll find that wine-serving and wine-cookery is a sign to your friends that you have a special knowledge of food, a flair for pleasant living. And very definitely so when Paarl imported wines are used.

* * * *

Wine is wonderfully easy to serve . . . those who know wines serve the ones they like, when they like. No need to worry about special glasses—one simple all-purpose wine-glass is acceptable for all occasions, all types of wine.

* * * *

Serve:

Dry Sherry—slightly chilled
White Wines—chilled
Red Wine, Port, Sweet Sherry, Brandy—at room temperature

* * * *

Keep handy:

The delightful Paarl booklet "Good Food—Good Wine"—sparkles with special Xmas recipes, ideas, hints on wine-serving and wine-cookery. Send for it NOW—and your holiday entertaining will be more charming than ever.

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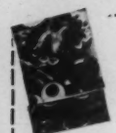
Those with wine wisdom choose Paarl Wines. The sun and soil of South Africa and centuries of wine-making tradition have made Paarl Wines famous the world over, *and* you'll find them surprisingly inexpensive.



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CO-OPERATIVE WINEGROWERS ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH AFRICA LTD., PAARL, SOUTH AFRICA 3-2

can be obtained at Prince Albert, Lac la Ronge or Uranium City.

Lac la Ronge is the end of the road. After that it is plane, canoe and shanks mare.

It costs about $5,000 for a season's prospecting.

Men should travel in pairs, for safety.

If you are not properly outfitted for northern bush travel, or know nothing about it, the RCMP will not allow you to plunge into the bush.

Independent prospectors need a canoe with a kicker, suitable bush clothing and camp equipment, sleeping bag, an axe, fishing lines. A person is not allowed to shoot caribou for food. Food staples are canned meats, beans, butter and dried fruits.

Arrangements can be made for a plane to fly in food every two weeks.

And don't forget your geiger counter!

NB Senator in Spuds

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 37

360 million bushels, computed over a ten-year average, is the norm by which potato importations are governed. When the national crop falls below that figure, Canadians are free to ship in at a reduced rate of duty—37½ cents a hundred. But only until the 360-million quota is filled. Then the duty is doubled. The U.S. crop last year was 325 million bushels.

On a brisk market, with prices fluctuating from day to day and hour to hour, selling potatoes in carload lots can be a nerve-wracking ordeal. In NB, about half the crop is marketed through brokers who are in constant touch by telegraph and telephone with the major markets—Montreal, Toronto, Boston and New York. The other half is sold direct, with the dealer or big grower doing his own bargaining.

But trading on a jumpy market is no cinch at best. As one dealer says: "Buying potatoes you can get into trouble between 10 o'clock and a quarter after that you can't get out of all winter."

As for the notion of general potato prosperity, another dealer insists that only farmers already in a sound financial position were able to cash in on the 1951 bonanza. Smaller operators, many in debt from previous bad years, were able to plant only negligible crops or none at all, he said. But those able to negotiate loans and take the long chance pulled themselves into the black in handsome fashion.

How things will pan out this year is still a question. Prices continue to run relatively low but many authorities are confident of a mid-winter spark which may see prices climb to $10. Others, less optimistic, look for a peak of $8, if that.

But if the potato grower experiences a disappointing year this year, or next, it won't be the first one he has known. He has sold at 25 cents a barrel, a misery exceeded only by hearing a lady member of parliament wonder why, if he'd accepted such a price once, he couldn't be expected to do the same thing again.

There have been other years when he's given his potatoes to truckers just to get them out of his cellar or warehouse . . . other times when he couldn't give them away, he's just dumped them, in a river or somewhere.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

STATEMENT AS AT 31ST OCTOBER, 1952

ASSETS

Cash on hand and due from Banks and Bankers		$ 211,997,632
Notes of and Cheques on other Banks		93,850,312
Government and other Public Securities	Not exceeding market value	645,773,027
Other Bonds and Stocks	Not exceeding market value	75,737,944
Call and Short Loans	(Security held of sufficient marketable value to cover)	45,397,949
Total Quick Assets		$1,072,756,864
Loans and Discounts	(After full provision for bad and doubtful debts)	673,499,394
Acceptances and Letters of Credit for Customers	(See contra)	44,919,820
Bank Premises		23,250,341
Other Assets		6,604,336
Total Assets		$1,821,030,755

LIABILITIES

Notes in Circulation	$ 18,708
Deposits	1,705,835,854
Acceptances and Letters of Credit (See contra)	44,919,820
Other Liabilities	2,679,452
Total Liabilities to the Public	$1,753,453,834
Capital Paid Up	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	35,000,000
Dividends declared and unpaid	922,865
Balance of Profit as per Profit and Loss Account	1,654,056
Total Liabilities	$1,821,030,755

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Year Ended 31st October, 1952

Profits for the year ended 31st October, 1952, before Dominion Government taxes but after appropriations to Contingent Reserves, out of which full provision has been made for bad and doubtful debts		$10,210,636
Less:		
Provision for Dominion Government taxes	$4,330,000	
Depreciation on Bank Premises	1,369,995	5,699,995
Net Profits after the foregoing deductions		$ 4,510,641
Dividends		3,600,000
Amount carried forward		$ 910,641
Balance Profit and Loss Account 31st October, 1951		5,743,415
		$ 6,654,056
Transferred to Reserve Fund		5,000,000
Balance Profit and Loss Account 31st October, 1952		$ 1,654,056

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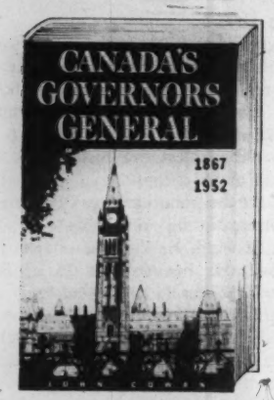

CANADA'S GOVERNORS-GENERAL 1867-1952

by John Cowan

With foreword by R. C. Wallace, C.M.G., LL.D. Former Principal, Queen's University.

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"In these pages the reader will find a great record of public service. He will find, too, on occasion, quiet influences which permeated Canadian life and stimulated its intellectual life and spiritual tone. The tale has been well told." R. C. Wallace

"This book can be regarded as a really superior aid to the bettering of the social and individual life of Canada. With the acumen of a lawyer and the skill of a litterateur Mr. Cowan has given us the biographies of the illustrious British Statesmen who have represented the several Sovereigns of our Empire and Commonwealth during that period." P. M. MacDonald. D.D.

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BOOK REVIEWS

Our Work In Black and White

CANADIAN DRAWINGS AND PRINTS — by Paul Duval—*Burns & MacEachern*—$5.00.

by Lucy Van Gogh

MR. PAUL DUVAL, who is rapidly establishing himself among the best-informed historians of Canadian art, is now the author of a volume on "Canadian Drawings and Prints", containing one hundred full-page reproductions of monochrome works ranging from Daniel Fowler (a pen drawing dated 1872) and F. M. Bell-Smith to the latest non-representational work of Ray Mead. (Those who think of Pellan wholly in non-representational terms will be astonished to find him offering in this book a powerful face study of strictly academic character.)

This is a little known branch of Canadian artistic activity, and apparently a little practised one, for Mr. Duval has been unable to fill out his list of one hundred artists without including a good many items which are rather sketches made with a view to subsequent use in painting than completely self-contained works of art. The collection thus comes to show a certain lack of consistency, not of quality, which would be inevitable, but of purpose.

The three-quarters of a century covered by this history has seen an amazing series of changes in the processes of multiplication of copies. Frederick Brigden, pioneer artist-craftsman, who came to Canada in 1872, not long afterwards established himself as the greatest of the engravers who translated the works of contemporary painters into line for the printed page. His engravings, says Mr. Duval quite rightly, 'frequently rival those of his celebrated American predecessor, Thomas Cole, and still reward close examination for their technical virtuosity and exquisite sensibility".

About Canadian etching Mr. Duval makes a curious and apparently true statement. "The bulk of Canadian creative etching of the period"—the early 'twenties, since which he says that etching has "virtually vanished" —"was done by Canadians in Europe of European scenes". Can there be something about the Canadian scene that yields only reluctantly to the etcher's tools? If so, there is certainly nothing that resists the pen drawing, as is proved by the works of several of the Group of Seven and others in this volume. Or is it the atmosphere of "hurry, hurry" that makes the laborious task of etching repugnant to those who are living and working on this continent?

The list of worthy workers in these media, a list which extends beyond the hundred artists selected for reproduction, is admirably complete and Mr. Duval's comments are almost always just. Henri Julien, Suzor-Coté, Clarence Gagnon, Dorothy Stevens, Thoreau MacDonald, and Charles W. Jefferys receive his wholehearted approval. One is glad to see his tribute to the less known but admirable William Cruickshank, and to Edwin Holgate, whose powerful handling of massed areas puts him in a unique rank.

The book should do a great deal to encourage that delightful pursuit, the collecting of the black-and-white work of eminent Canadian artists.

"TERRAPIN TAVERN" by Philip Surrey, from "Canadian Drawings and Prints".

Imperial Links

CANADA'S GOVERNORS GENERAL—by John Cowan—*York Publishing Co.*—$3.50.

by Bernard Keble

WHEN the retirement of Lord Alexander completed (presumably) the list of the "imported" Governors General of Canada, and the entry of Mr. Massey began the line of "domestic" holders of the office, it occurred to Mr. Cowan that a rapid survey of the personalities of those who have lived at Rideau Hall would be of interest, and he has produced a very interesting and richly illustrated volume. He himself is a Scottish-born lawyer who for some time was deputy registrar of the Surrogate Court of York County, Ontario, and is the author of a standard work on the rules and practice of such courts.

The relations of some Governors General with the Canadian Governments of their time have not of course always been perfectly harmonious, and Mr. Cowan gives a pretty full account of the King-Byng controversy, in which he is definitely on the side of Lord Byng. It is therefore curious that he should say nothing about the equally important, and eventually equally public, difficulty between Sir Robert Borden and the Duke of Connaught. The blame for that is, however, generally laid on Colonel Stanton, the Duke's military secretary, and Mr. Cowan may have thought that the episode was not really representative of the Duke's attitude towards Canadian autonomy.

Continental View

EMPRESS OF BYZANTIUM—by Helen A. Mahler—*Longmans, Green*—$4.50.

by William Sclater

TO CHRISTIAN Byzantium by the blue waters of the Bosphorus, capital city of the vast East Roman Empire of the Fifth Century comes the lovely Greek pagan Athenais. The young Caesar, Theodosius II, sees her and is conquered, and only just in time in view of his abnormal regard already manifested for his friend Paulinus, a handsome young statesman high in his royal favor.

Pulcheria, Caesar's sister and co-regent, a saintly virgin and strong believer in the Christian concept of sex as sin feels a great love for Paulinus also, while Athenais, despite her marriage to Caesar considers Paulinus the true love of her life. The recipient of all this adoration, a gentleman who takes love as he finds it, which is frequently, is wary of the virgin but agrees whole-heartedly with Athenais. Being in Caesar's service, however, and not unaware of Caesar's suspicions he knows it is wiser not to play with Caesar's wife.

The story, said to be based on authentic source material, certainly brews up a bizarre kettle of fish compounded of love in its sacred, profane and highly irregular form. These ancients are viewed in the light of modern psychology to make their troubles appear as our troubles and their problems as our problems in their search for a solution. The writer is a European and Europe has known some strange Caesars, even in contemporary times. On this side of the ocean, however, we lump them strictly with the psychopaths.

—Robert McMichael

GRACE IRWIN

Of Deep Experience

LEAST OF ALL SAINTS — by Grace Irwin — *McClelland & Stewart—$4.50.*

by Hal Tracey

A RELIGIOUS experience is an intensely personal thing to most people, and it takes both deep conviction and a sense of good taste to write about it convincingly. Too often an account of it in unskilled hands can become merely embarrassing to the reader because of over-emotionalism on the part of the writer, or unconvincing because it is too dispassionately dissected and viewed.

Miss Irwin has avoided both pitfalls, and her account of the unbelief and final conversion of Andrew Connington is a forthright and honest treatment.

Connington is a man without faith who enters the Protestant ministry with the belief that he can preach the gospel convincingly, much as a lawyer can plead the case of a client he knows or suspects to be guilty. He doesn't believe the Bible, but he doesn't disbelieve it, either. He merely remains unconvinced.

He is appointed pastor of a big Toronto church through his uncle's influence, and is an immediate success, so long as he is not called upon to minister to his charges on a personal basis. But his inadequancy is brought home to him when a dying woman asks him to shore up the foundations of her shaky belief, and he is unable to give her the assurance she so desperately craves. And his sense of guilt almost overwhelms him the first time he dispenses the sacraments.

But love for a girl who has a firm faith and the fruition of the seeds of conviction that he unwittingly carries in him bring about a conversion that is all the more convincing because it is preceded by spiritual travail, and a firm determination not to seize upon what seems to be a conversion.

Miss Irwin quotes from the Bible judiciously, and always with point. It is obvious that she believes deeply in the worthiness of the Christian values she upholds, and she makes it clear that she will brook no hypocrisy or self-deception in those who profess to share them with her, whether they wear the cloth or not.

Around the Corner?

ACROSS THE SPACE FRONTIER — edited by Cornelius Ryan—*Macmillan—$4.75.*

by John L. Watson

ANYONE who thinks that the idea of inter-planetary travel exists only in the fevered minds of comic-strip artists and television scripters will be staggered by the intelligence contained in this informative book, an expansion of a recent symposium.

Even those people who, like this reviewer, realized that a good deal of serious thinking had been done on the subject will be astonished to find out how complete are the plans for this enormous project. In the opinion of the authors no major problem now remains unsolved; all that is needed are facilities for a certain amount of routine experiment and research and of course an immense amount of money — an estimated $4 billion.

Within ten years the experiment could be made, with every expectation of success. Now this is not crystal ball prophesy; it is the considered opinion of the two principal contributors to this book: Wernher von Braun, the co-inventor of the German V-2 rocket, and Willy Ley, one of the world's foremost authorities on rocket design.

Inter-planetary flight in itself presents few serious problems; nine-tenths of the trouble will be encountered in escaping from the earth's atmosphere. To overcome this, a floating space station — constructed largely of nylon fabric—will be erected 1,075 miles from the earth, which will revolve about the planet once every two hours. At this distance and at this precise speed, centrifugal force will exactly equal gravitational pull and the station will remain a permanent satellite.

How the sections of the space station will be transplanted from earth in gigantic three-stage rocket ships, how they will be assembled and what life will be like for the crews who man the satellite are all described in fascinating detail in this absorbing and admirably illustrated book.

The Lighter Side

A SLIGHT TOUCH OF SAFARI—by Alastair Gordon—*Clarke, Irwin—$2.25.*

by Jack Lewis

ALASTAIR GORDON went to Kenya for no particular reason other than to see what it was like—and perhaps to paint a few pictures. He spent a year there, helping to run a poultry farm, indulging in a spot of mountain climbing and surf-bathing, valiantly doing battle with rats, roaches, safari ants and other pestiferous denizens of the East African highlands.

Critics appear to be divided as to the merits of Mr. Gordon's paintings and it is doubtful whether the poultry farm flourished under his clumsy ministrations, but there can be no doubt about his qualifications as a teller of funny stories. He is a gifted humorist with a very genuine flair for capitalizing on the absurdities of every day life; this slim little volume is worth its weight in laughs.

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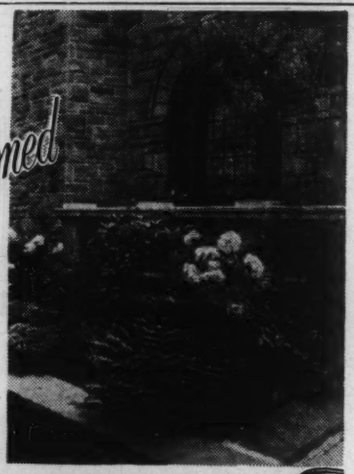

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For Younger Readers

by John Paul

TOMMY ONE AND TOMMY TWO — by Tom Cowan—*Allen*—$1.25.

HERE is a delightful collection of verses for youngsters up to ten. A note about the author adds interest to the fun in the verses. Tom Cowan was almost totally blinded in the war; later came to Canada's West Coast. "As his seeing failed, he learned to look with the heart." Here is one called "The Gardener":

When I come home from School at three,
I like to roam round paths to see
The flowers that smile and nod at me.

I like to pick them where they grow.
They ne'er complain, for well they know
I pick them 'cause I love them so.

They love me, too. I know they do.
Because they nod and smile anew
And whisper low, "We're glad it's you,"

—Dorothy Divers
"THE CHRISTMAS PROMISE"

RANGER'S ARCTIC PATROL — by Charles Strong, illustrated by Kurt Wiese—*Winston*—$3.00.

■ The author is familiar with life in the Arctic and was a member of one of the searching parties sent out to rescue the explorer Amunsden. This story shows his solid Arctic background. It concerns the race of shipping companies to provide the Canadian Government with an all-weather supply ship for Arctic outposts, involves the RCMP, Mountie dogs, illegal narcotics, mysterious accidents, etc. For boys 10 up.

NORTH FOR ADVENTURE—by Richard S. Lambert, illustrated by Vernon Mould—*McClelland & Stewart*—$2.75.

■ Boys 10-16 (and girls, too, who are interested in history) can here get the full story of Samuel Hearne, the young naval officer, Hudson's Bay Company employee, and Polar explorer. His Arctic journeys 1766-1772 are part of the historical fabric of this country and the author scrupulously keeps the historical perspective. But he also makes it a cracking good adventure.

Hearne's travels across the Barrens are described excitingly with climaxes in prospect that should hold young Canadians fast to their reading. And, we suspect, the story will even lead them to dig up some Arctic source material themselves, such as Hearne's own *Journal*.

Mr. Lambert is author of "Franklin of the Arctic" which won a Governor General award for the year it was published.

THE CHRISTMAS PROMISE — by Ingeborg Stolee—*Ryerson*—$1.25.

■ The greatest story ever told—of Mary, Joseph and Jesus—is here treated as a simple tale for children 5-8. Attractive two-color drawings lend distinction to the text.

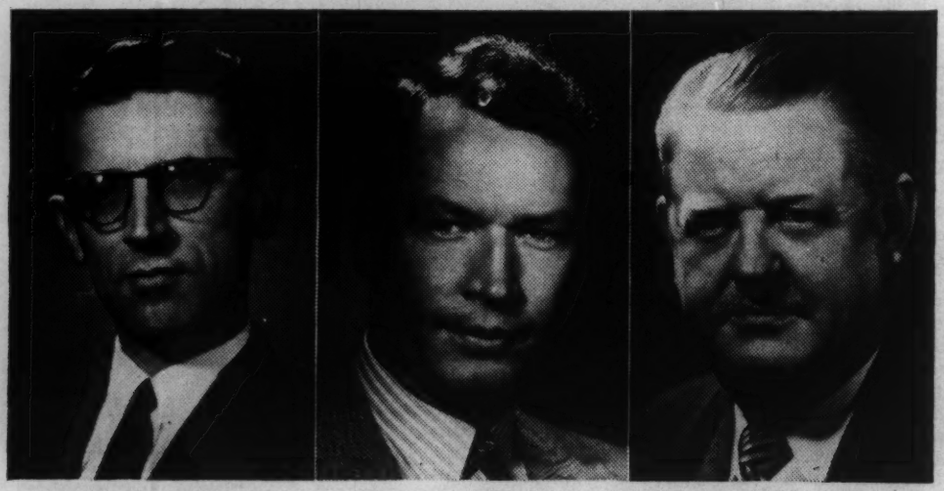
DALE OF THE MOUNTED IN THE NORTHWEST —by Joe Holliday—*Allen*—$1.25.

■ Toronto writer and public relations man Joe Holliday presents his second book in the series following the adventures of Constable Dale Thompson of the RCMP. The police work on a man-hunt in Whitehorse, Dawson City and over the vast snowy wastes is an exciting account of the famous federal police for all Canadian boys. Holliday has emphasized action, cut his descriptive material to the dramatic essentials to give the spirit and background of the Northern Canadian scene.

THE COW WITH THE MUSICAL MOO and Other Verses for Children—by Desmond Pacey, illustrations by Milada Horejs and Karel Rohlicek—*Brunswick Press (Fredericton)*—Price $1.00.

■ This charming book of verses is by the professor of English at U of NB. Children in Grade II probably can read it aloud for themselves with some help. But parents of pre-school youngsters, we are sure, will get a kick reading the verses for their charges.

GORRIES ANNOUNCE NEW APPOINTMENTS



HOWARD G. ALETTER **ARTHUR W. LEGGETT** **WILLIAM B. YOUNG**

The following appointments are announced by Mr. Joseph L. Seitz, President of A. D. Gorrie and Co. Limited, Canada's Largest Chevrolet-Oldsmobile and Chevrolet Truck Dealer. Howard Aletter, previously General Sales Manager, has been appointed Assistant General Manager of Gorries. Arthur Leggett, has been appointed from Used Car Manager to General Sales Manager, and William Young is appointed to General New Car & Truck Sales Manager from Truck Sales Manager.

Mr. Seitz also announces the appointments of Mr. Ralph (Bus) Wycherley from Assistant Truck Manager to Truck Sales Manager, and Mr. Belmont J. Tames to General Used Car Manager. The appointment of Mr. Robert J. Burns as Business Manager is also announced. Mr. Burns joins Gorries from A. V. Roe Canada Ltd. *

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Keen as a trumpet, soft as a lute!
Hippity ran as fast as could be
Most eager this musical cow to see
And when he reached a turn in the lane
The cow stood before him, plain as plain!

The book is attractively prepared. Colorful illustrations catch and reflect the dancing spirit of the verses. They are by a young Czech couple who came to Fredericton some months ago as displaced persons.

THE ODYSSEY OF HOMER—story by Barbara Leonie Picard, illustrated by Kiddell-Monroe—*Oxford*—$2.75.

■ Boys and girls of all ages here have the famous Greek epic told for them in its entirety. Parts of the tale for young people's consumption have long been available. The most recent treatment has been *Classics Illustrated* where Homer gets the comic book treatment and the plot and description are stripped to the raw bones of pictorial excitement. But this retelling is balanced; it is a work of distinction both in the text and the handsome illustrations and makes a proper entry to the classics for youngsters.

THE FOREST IS MY KINGDOM—by Janet Carruthers—*Oxford*—$2.50.

■ Bari Bradbrooke, a half-breed lad in Northern Ontario, knows the woods like the back of his hand. Here he takes young readers 10-14 through a series of wild life adventures. It is an exciting story of the rugged Lake-of-the-Woods country. For several years a teacher in an Indian school, the writer presents intimate detail of the wild country in lively fashion.

MOCCASIN TRAIL—by Eloise Jarvis McGraw—*Longmans, Green*—$3.25.

■ Here is an unusual story of a white boy who runs away from home, is brought up by Indians, and then returns to help his family fight their battles in Oregon a century ago. His half-wild ways are strange to them but his spirit and knowledge win over a series of difficulties. For boys 11-15.

—Paul Galdone

"MOCCASIN TRAIL"

—Kurt Wiese

"FREDDY THE PILOT"

FREDDY THE PILOT—by Walter R. Brooks, illustrated by Kurt Wiese — *McClelland & Stewart*—$3.50.

■ The fabulous pig has learned to fly. This time (there are over a dozen books in the series) he gets to know more about his friends and enemies from the air. Freddy even carries out a secret mission over enemy territory. For 7-11.

JACK AND THE BEANSTALK—written by Walter de la Mare and illustrated by William and Brenda Stobbs—*Clarke, Irwin*—$0.50.

■ This is a handsome book bargain of the old story for any child ready for it. There are scores of pictures if he cannot yet read, and a full text by one of the best in the business if he can.

DICK WHITTINGTON—written by Walter de La Mare and illustrated by Ionicus—*Clarke, Irwin*—$0.50.

■ Every child will get this story into his head some day. This volume makes one of the most colorful and economical media for it that we have run across. Better put this one in Junior's stocking.

LITTLE DOG TOBY — story and pictures by Rachel Field—*Macmillan*—$1.25.

■ This is the twenty-second printing of a book that has been popular since 1928. Small wonder, for it and other titles in the Little Library series are especial favorites with children 6-9. This story is about Toby who joins a Punch and Judy show. He also manages to catch a thief right in the heart of London.

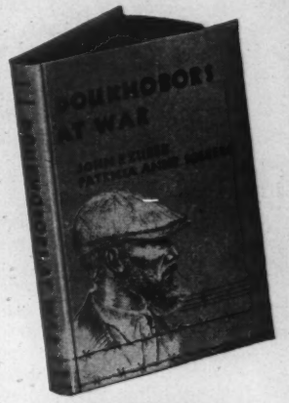
THE SONG OF A THRUSH — by Katherine Wigmore Eyre—*Oxford*—$3.50.

■ Boys and girls 12-16 here get an easy-to-take novel about the Plantagenets in English history. Central characters are Margaret, her brother Neddie, their uncle, the hunchbacked Duke of Gloucester who is plotting the death of their cousin the Prince of Wales. It's history in high places brought down and seen through Margaret's eyes.

THE BEES ON DRUMWHINNIE — by Dorita Fairlie Bruce—*Oxford*—$2.00.

■ An unusual story set in Scotland in the 1880's about two young girls who go to live with eccentric aunts and manage to overcome problems involving a bee colony, etc. For young people 12 and up.

These Books Will Delight Your Friends



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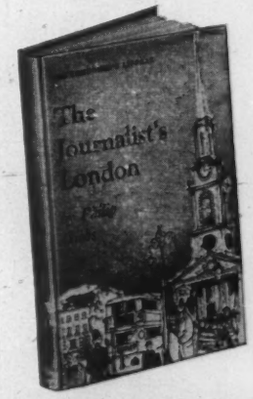

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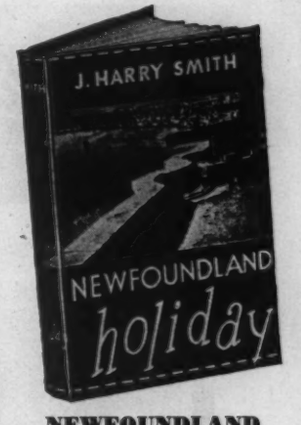

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Writers & Writing

SECOND Smith Literary Luncheon was a success and sell-out! Dean Emeritus Yale Divinity School, Dr. LUTHER A. WEIGLE, told skeptics "why" the new Bible.

All new material dug up in past few years, proves many of the words, when written, had entirely different meanings or no meaning in today's language. We think someone should re-write many hymns we have been singing through the years. Really, the amazing things we proclaim and petition for must go on because we sing words without considering their sense.

■ TAY HOHOFF, Editor, New York Office J. B. Lippincott, publishers since 1792, true to her promise, when we had lunch with her in Canada on her talent-scouting junket writes her impressions:

"In trying to answer your question about what I hoped to find on my recent trip to Toronto and Montreal, I find myself repeating the same thoughts that have come to me in places like the University of Michigan or a classroom in the English Department at Columbia here in New York: If one is an editor, one hopes always, to encounter the fresh, the spirited young writer, whose originality consists, not in a new alphabet of unintelligibility, but in the courage to search out his (or her) new personal approach to humanity. One looks, alas too often unsuccessfully, for honesty — not ruthlessness, for a knowledge of his great colleagues of the past as well as the present, for love not hate, for the kind of true humility towards his own work which every artist in every medium must possess.

"Do these seem fine familiar generalities? Of course they are," and she continues with something fairly obvious too:

"And of course editors, who are forever schizoid, have to keep their feet on the solid earth of commercialism. So we look also for books which we can believe will sell largely—until we are proved wrong!"

■ Ryerson Press, Publishers of "Invitation to Mood", by CAROL COATES, have received an enchanting letter from the author who lives on a road leading to A. A. Milne's Hartfield. She reports no stairs in her Sussex, England, home but a square of garden for alternatively hanging out laundry and in which to sip cups of tea among the birds.

Carol Coates was born in Japan, educated there and in Vancouver; graduated from University of British Columbia in 1930; has taught in Edinburgh; now coaching. She writes:

"Attended one P.E.N. meeting in memory of George Moore at which Sir Desmond MacCarthy presided (he has since died) and at which L. A. O. Strong read a story. *The Daily Telegraph* has been scene of pen battles recently between A. A. Milne, Sir Alan Herbert and other worthies on subject of taxation of authors." —*Rica*

FILMS

Chaplin: Tears, Idle Tears

by Mary Lowrey Ross

"NO ONE would ever think to hear you talk that you had ever been a comedian," Claire Bloom remarks to Charlie Chaplin at one point in "Limelight".

Since Charles Chaplin is responsible for everything in "Limelight"—story, dialogue, music, direction—it doesn't seem likely that this comment got in by mistake. In fact, everything in the picture appears to indicate that Mr. Chaplin thinks far more highly of himself as a philosopher than as a funny man. This time however he doesn't interest himself in ideological problems. The Weltschmerz so apparent in "The Dictator," "Modern Times" and "Monsieur Verdoux" has been exchanged for a sort of *Chaplinschmerz*, the anguish of the aging comedian who has lost his public in changing times, and worse still, lost himself in a morass of self-pity.

Self-pity is a corroding emotion and there are moments when it makes "Limelight" a painfully embarrassing picture to watch. It also makes it, at times, a curiously irritating one, since it is prefectly clear that when the star is able to forget his lachrymose point of view he is quite capable of being as funny as he ever was. He is still the magical pantomimist who can conjure up in a single gesture an invisible flea, a bunch of tulips, a bent Japanese cherry tree. His power of wordless invention is as incomparable as ever. If he wanted to he could probably illustrate the Quantum Theory in a way that would enchant an audience of entrance students.

Apparently he doesn't want to. In "Limelight" he is concerned most of the time with the problem of human happiness and despair. In this case however he doesn't illustrate anything, except in occasional happy flashes. Instead he makes speeches; and the speeches, particularly in the early part of the film, sound a little like the philosophizings of Ralph Waldo Trine, a popular moralist who used to address himself to the despairing 25 years ago.

Most of the time he plays straight; and the truth is that there are any number of character actors who can act rings around Charlie Chaplin in straight roles. One of these once remarked sagely that when you are playing a drunk role on the screen you don't act like a sober man, pretending to be drunk—you act like a drunk man trying to behave like a sober man. Yet in the early sequences Chaplin looks like a visibly sober man playing a drunk for all he is worth.

Even so, "Limelight" remains a fascinating picture. There is always the excitement of watching, through all the tearful interludes, for the wonderful remembered Chaplin. For instance, the final big music-hall sequence played with Buster Keaton, who now looks rather like a bewildered older Groucho Marx. Keaton is at the piano and Charlie (we can call him Charlie again now) is struggling with a violin and a left leg that mysteriously shortens and elongates. Before the number is over the piano has been disembowelled and the violin shattered and Charlie, whisking a spare violin from his coat-tails has worked himself into a musical frenzy that lands him in the big bass drum in the orchestra.

Then he is carried off to the wings, where he becomes Charles Chaplin again and dies, slowly and suffocatingly, of coronary thrombosis. Charlie would have been off towards the sunset, still walking funnily and flirting his cane.

Apart from the Chaplin pantomime the one sure asset of "Limelight" is Claire Bloom, playing the young danseuse whom the aging clown befriends. She is not only the loveliest of all Charlie Chaplin's discoveries, but an actress with a special quality of tenderness rarely revealed on the screen. Claire Bloom survives the artificiality of the story (a variation of the old Laugh, Clown, Laugh theme), and by some prodigy of grace is able at moments to make her curious relationship with her benefactor seem moving, even while it remains completely unreal.

"MONKEY BUSINESS" takes a more cheerful point of view on middle-age than "Limelight". Its hero (Cary Grant) is a scientist who accidentally comes on the elixir of youth; and by the time Scientist Grant and his wife (Ginger Rogers) have been through the antics invented for them by Ben Hecht, Charles Lederer and I. A. J. Diamond they are only too glad to settle for the comfortable forties.

According to the story, a chimpanzee gets loose in the laboratory, mixes the contents of various beakers, and pours the solution into the water-cooler. After that everyone who reverts to the water cooler reverts to youth, and takes to jitterbugging, hair-pulling and swinging from the chandeliers. Unfortunately the writing team who worked on this idea were so enchanted by it that they didn't think it necessary to come up with any very interesting variations on the original formula. It wears very thin before the end. As I have frequently had occasion to point out, if there is anything worse than screen children behaving like adults, it is screen adults behaving like children.

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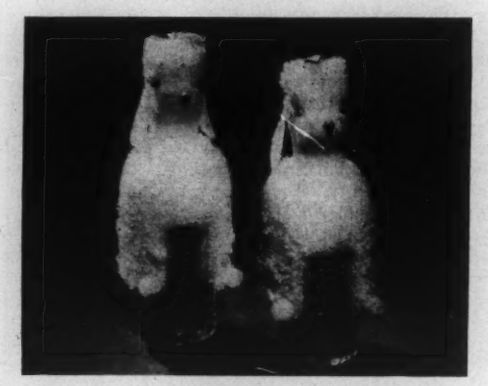
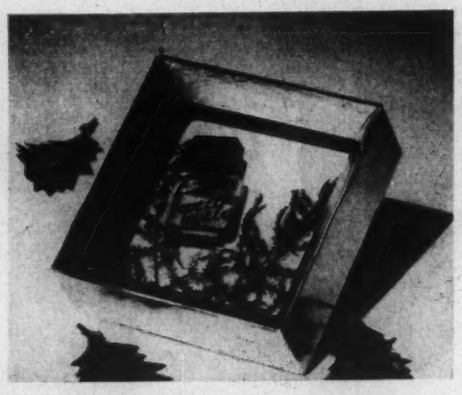


PUPPY LOVE: Frozen fragrance in choice of two versions, Gemey and RSVP. Hudnut.

SPARKLING: Cologne sticks in the guise of miniature champagne bottles. Ayer.

PERFUME . . . THERE'S ONE TO FIT THE PERSONALITY OF ANY WOMAN

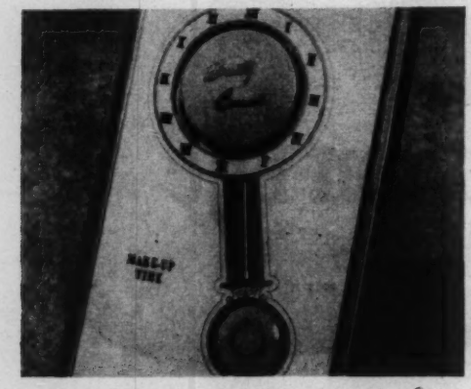
AH, GLAMOUR: Black Satin, an opulent fragrance of lingering quality. Angelique.



FRAMED: It's forest-fresh Tweed perfume mounted in a pin-up package. Lentheric.

IN CHARACTER: Tangy Le Tabac Blond (left); and subtle Nuit de Noel. By Caron.

AIDS FOR DAILY UPKEEP, FOR GILDING THE LILY



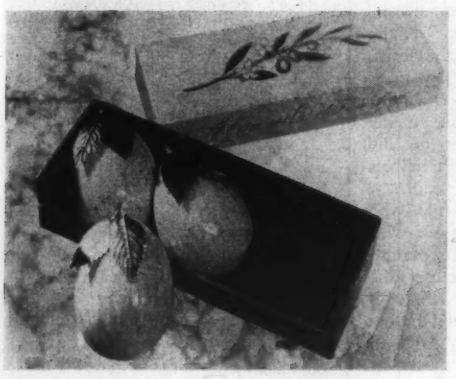
ABOUT FACE: Powder, lipstick, rouge in timely package. By Beauty Counselors.

LIGHT TOUCHED: Bee-embossed box with non-spill feather pressed powder. Yardley.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE: Four complexion aids in a beribboned case. DuBarry.

TO GIVE AND TO GET

UNDERCOVER: Heaven-Sent or Command Performance scented sachets. Rubinstein.

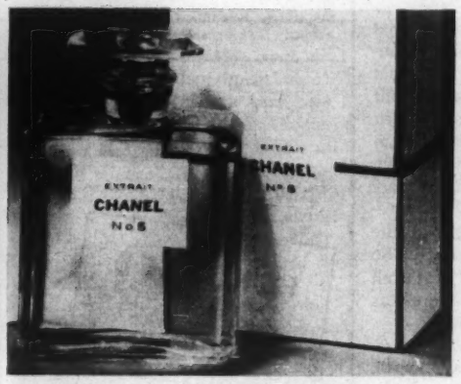


FRUITFUL: Three almond-shaped-scented soap cakes with gilt leaves. By Shulton.

PAINT WORK: Scented lacquer to perfume dresser drawers. By Mary Chess.

ANGELIC: Pink and mauve foil cherubs with small bottles of Melodie perfume.

TRAVELLERS' AIDS



CLASSIC: No. 5, one of the most feminine and luxurious of all the Chanel perfumes.

GALA EVENT: Sirocco, at its best with jewels, furs, evening dress. Lucien Lelong.

PORTABLE PROPERTY: Compact kit with skin care and make-up needs. Yardley.

ONE FOR THE ROAD: Flight-weight beauty box in cowhide with fittings. By Arden.

YES, we know it is the sentiment and not the gift itself that is the important thing, and undoubtedly the wooden bookends (with dashing hockey players decalcomania-ed on the sides) are cherished above rubies by a fond parent when they are proudly presented by a nine-year-old offspring who has just explored the use of the saw.

But any gift—diamond-encrusted tiara or cake of soap—is the better if as well as cold but essential cash, imagination, taste and perception have gone into its selection. Though it must be admitted few women are apt to feel too greatly injured should they find among their Christmas gifts a star sapphire, or a sable stole or a custom-made town car, or other such bauble, that was hastily chosen and gift-wrapped in the last hours of shopping. Nothing is perfect in this world.

Nor do we believe this to be a time to be too sternly practical with yourself about the kind of Christmas gifts you intend to bestow upon everyone from your dearest dear down to the milkman and the policeman on the beat. There really isn't much fun, for instance in giving durable underwear to someone who can never have enough cobwebby handmade lingerie, or in buying "sensible" (save the word!) service weight stockings for an active female teenager beset by an ardent feminine craving for hose so sheer as to be practically invisible.

We like to think that the best gifts—some of them on this page — are as satisfactory to give as they are to get. Qualifications admirably filled by aids to beauty.

by Bernice Coffey

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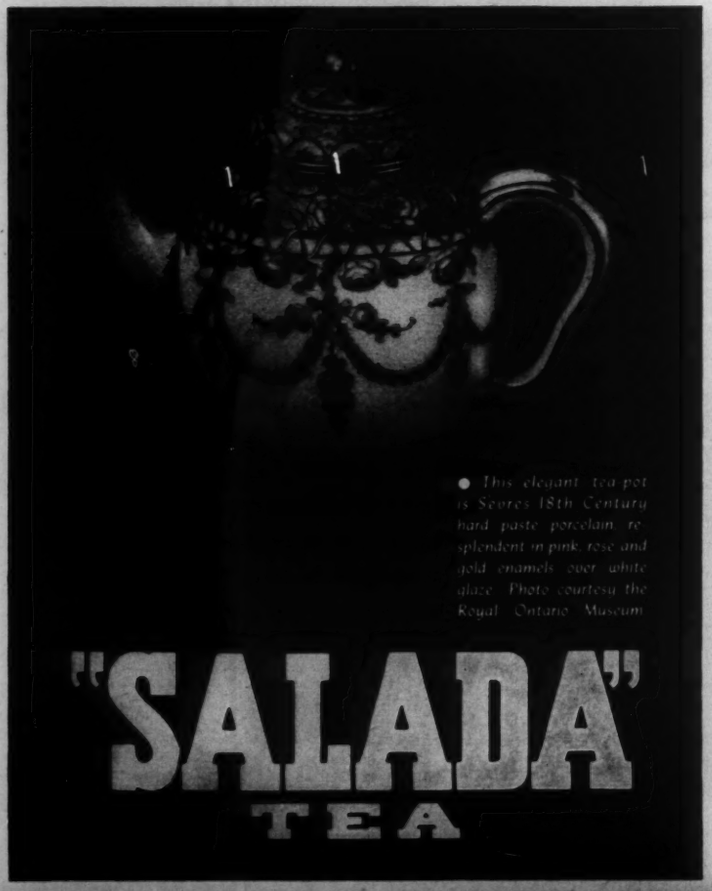

● *This elegant tea pot is Sevres 18th Century hard paste porcelain, re splendent in pink, rose and gold enamels over white glaze. Photo courtesy the Royal Ontario Museum*

"SALADA" TEA

WORLD OF WOMEN

BRIDGE TO SANITY

by Svanhuit Josie

IN THIS DAY and age most of us are likely to have some contact with mental illness.

First-hand experience came early to me. At the age of three I was—unwittingly—part of what in today's jargon is called "the treatment team".

It's customary to speak of the doctor as the key man in the team. So I guess Father was the key man. But he was hardly ever at home. That's why I think it's fair to say the patient's recovery—for he did recover—was largely due to the efforts of my mother and her two small fry.

The patient was a young man who had been forced to make his own way since he was in his teens. His parents were dead, and he had no close relatives. When he took ill his employer would no longer keep him and Father brought him home to stay with us "for a few days". The visit lasted all winter.

We were living at that time in a sparsely settled area in Western Canada. Psychiatrists were unheard of, and Father was the only medical doctor for miles around. There was no hospital in our district. And the nearest mental hospital was so far away as to be out of the question except in the most serious cases.

THIS PATIENT certainly behaved oddly enough. But he wasn't considered dangerous. I think now he'd be diagnosed as a schizophrenic (split personality). Though physically in this world, he was mentally in a dream world. And we two small children were more than delighted to play make-believe with him until he gradually transferred his interest to the routine life of a busy household. So when spring came, and he was well enough to take a job again, there was a tearful parting.

He kept in touch with us for years. And the reunions were always joyful. I know now how much they must have contributed to his recovery.

When our friend came to stay he would certainly have been eligible for commitment to a mental institution. Had he been committed then, he might have remained in custody to this day. For it's patients like him—with no family to press for their release and help to share responsibilities when they come out—who make up a large proportion of the permanent population of our mental hospitals.

Even if such a person is released he's much more likely to suffer a relapse than one who has helping hands waiting to assist him over the bumps. The road back looks pretty rough when you view it from a protected situation.

The period immediately following discharge is always trying for a mental patient. Nine times out of ten the breakdown has been due to his inability to cope with his problems outside the institution. So even if he's able to adapt himself to life inside—where every need is met—he's not always ready to accept the responsi-

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bilities involved in independent living.

Naturally, there's a fear of facing the world again. Particularly for those who have to "go it alone".

Many who have been fairly well for some time, suffer a relapse when they're told they are soon to be discharged. Sometimes their symptoms return. Or they develop an anxiety state that makes them feel the need for further treatment.

The anxiety is likely to continue for days or weeks after discharge. It's during that period that the patient is in greatest need of understanding.

Above all, he should have support from people who won't become panicky at his slightest sign of deviation and decide that he's about to have another breakdown.

HE'S likely to be ashamed of not wanting to leave the hospital. He worries about his feeling of dependency. Yet he resists shouldering his responsibilities again. This makes him feel inadequate at the very time when his ego is in greatest need of being built up.

For nothing is more essential to an individual's mental health than a feeling that he is of some importance. We all want to know there is a real place in the world for us. We need a sense of security. Among the absolute essentials are good friends and satisfying work to do.

So of course continued recovery depends to a large extent on the way the patient is received at home and in the community. Recognition of this has led to interesting experiments in helping to pave the way back.

One successful experiment that's been going on for over a year now at San Francisco's Langley Porter Clinic is directed at helping husbands whose wives have been mental patients to deal wisely with them on their return home. The husbands meet together to "talk out" their problems under the leadership of a psychiatrist.

The psychiatrist, Dr. Gene Gordon told the California Medical Society that the main reason the husbands were there—though they'd rarely admit it—was "that they thought they had helped to drive their wives over the edge."

Time and again husbands have said to Dr. Gordon, "If we'd only talked things over like this before my wife got sick, she might never have had a nervous breakdown."

ANOTHER ATTACK on this problem has been tried in Canada—at the Allan Memorial Hospital in Montreal. The Allan Memorial is a part of the Royal Victoria Hospital and McGill University.

Perhaps because their patients are people whose mental illness is considered amenable to short-term therapy, they have pioneered in many areas of research.

For instance, they were the first to institute a system of day-care for mentally ill people, with patients living at home and attending every day for treatment. This not only saves precious hospital space, but it avoids cutting the patient off from his home environment.

So successful has their experiment been that it has now been adopted also by the psychiatric section of the Montreal General Hospital.

Now the Allan Memorial has attacked the problem of discharge by having the patients themselves meet for conferences with a psychiatrist and a social worker.

Because the staff found that similar problems beset a great many people after they leave the hospital, they decided to organize a "discharge group"—of both men and women—to consider their problems together.

It was thought that all would be strengthened by finding that the difficulties they faced were not peculiar to them or due entirely to their own inadequacy. (Many social and environmental problems are, of course, common to most of the patients.)

The average length of stay of those who took part in the group therapy was seven weeks. The experiment lasted for about a year and a half, with a continually changing list of patients.

Meetings were held once a week and lasted one hour. Each patient attended several meetings—up to seven. The series for each began some weeks before discharge and continued after he went home.

The results have been encouraging. Dr. Fernando Risquez, psychiatrist, and Mrs. Phyllis Poland, social worker, report that "the patients who attended several sessions and who participated actively, showed less anxiety at the time of discharge, and had less difficulties in the early post-discharge period."

Great publicity has been given to the causes of mental illness. It's common knowledge now that the biggest factor in mental health of an adult is the pattern set in the first ten years of life.

We've all heard about the thousands of potential soldiers who had to be rejected in the last war because of mental instability. And we know that much of it was blamed on "mom".

CONTINUED ON PAGE 52

Elizabeth Arden

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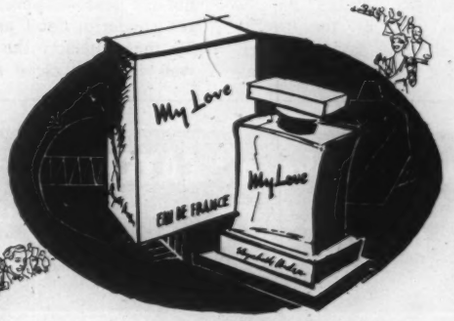

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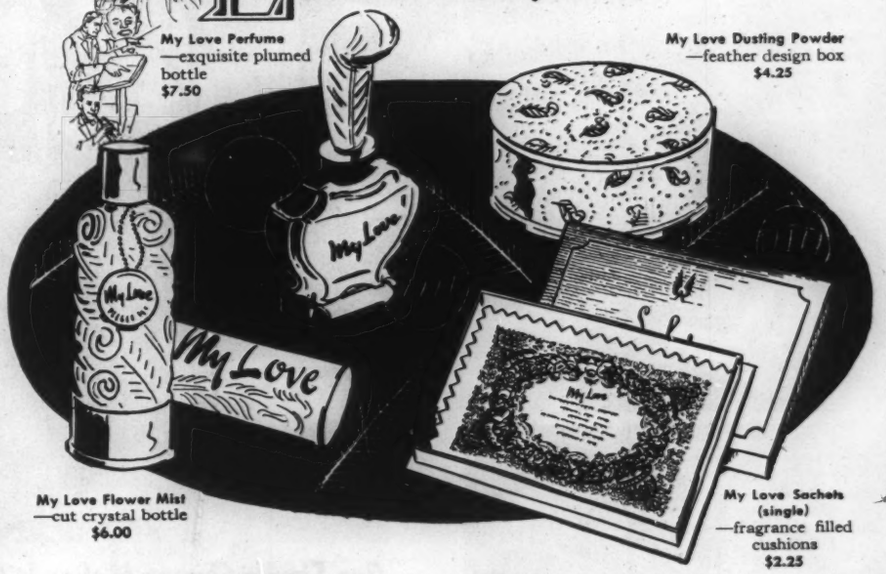

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52-X12

CONCERNING FOOD

FESTIVE DESSERTS

by Marjorie Thompson Flint

ASTRONOMICALLY speaking the winter solstice occurs on the twenty-second day of the twelfth month—the shortest day and therefore the longest night. Gastronomically this means that the December holiday season approaches with lots of wonderful food and good cheer. To the chatelaine the writing on the wall is quite clear and urgent—to make plans for festivities and to prepare in advance the delicacies needed for such occasions.

Fruit cake and plum pudding are traditional Christmas requisites which can be made, stored and ignored until needed. And it's a fine smug feeling to have these two well out of the way. The cake is no doubt taken care of by now so here is the recipe for Rich Plum Pudding:

1 lb. seedless raisins
2 cups seeded raisins
8 oz. diced mixed peel
½ cup candied cherries, sliced
¾ cup sherry wine

Wash raisins and drain on paper towelling. Place peel in a large bowl and add sliced candied cherries. Add raisins and sherry and mix thoroughly. Let stand overnight.

The next day combine these ingredients in the order given, in a large bowl—

1¾ cups sifted bread (all purpose) flour
½ tsp. salt
1 tsp. cinnamon
1 tsp. nutmeg
½ lb. finely ground suet
1 cup sugar

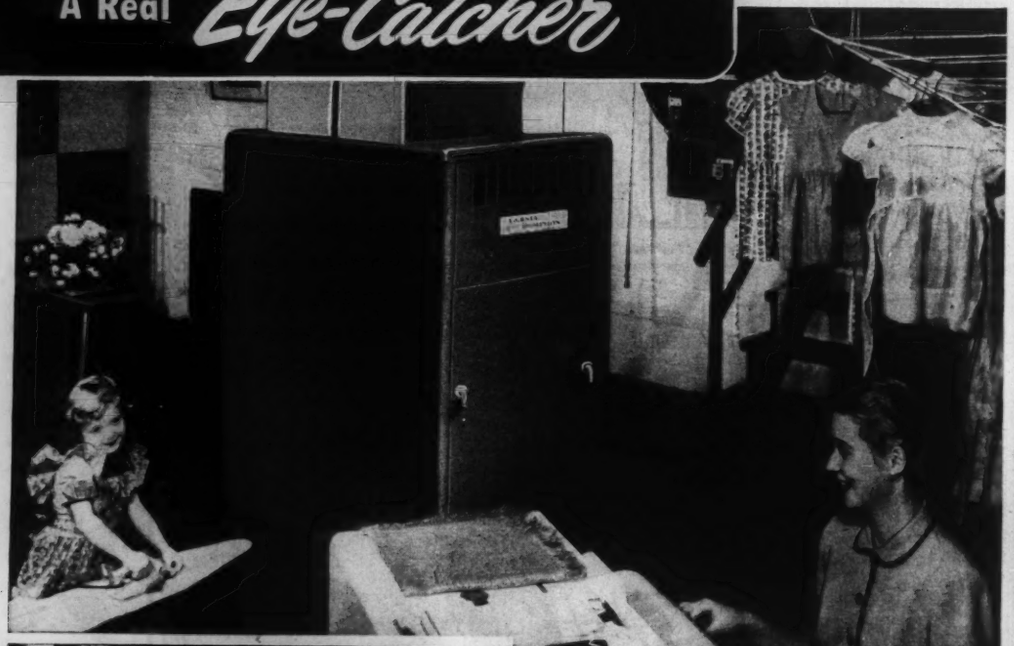
Work suet with fingertips into dry ingredients and then add the sugar.

Combine *3 well beaten eggs* and *¼ cup milk* and add with sherry-soaked fruits to the dry ingredients. Blend thoroughly.

Turn into greased 2-quart mold or 16 small individual molds filling two-thirds full. Cover with several thicknesses of greased waxed paper tied on securely. Steam large mold 3 hours and small molds 2½ hours. If you have a suitable mold for your pressure cooker use it by all means, following manufacturer's directions for time and pressure. This quantity of pudding will yield 16 generous servings.

To Store—Leave pudding covered in original molds to cool thoroughly. Let stand at room temperature to dry

How To Make a "CATCH-ALL" Basement
A Real *Eye-Catcher*



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out for 24 hours. Then store in cool, dry place.

To resteam—Place mold or molds in steamer. Steam for 1 hour for a large mold and somewhat less time for smaller molds.

A truly wonderful alternative for Plum Pudding at the festive table is a lighthearted *Nesselrode Pie* snug in a Brazil nut crust.

Brazil Nut Crust

1½ cups ground Brazil nuts (¾ pound, shelled)
3 tablespoons sugar

Mix Brazil nuts with sugar in a 10-inch pie plate. Press the mixture against the bottom and sides of the pie plate. Use as is or bake in a 400°F oven for 8 minutes or until lightly browned. Cool and fill.

Nesselrode Pie

1 envelope unflavored gelatine
¼ cup cold water
3 eggs, separated
½ cup sugar
⅛ tsp. salt
1½ cups scalded milk
2 tablespoons rum
½ cup chopped maraschino cherries

Soften gelatine in cold water. Beat egg yolks slightly in top of double boiler; add ¼ cup of the sugar and salt. Gradually stir in scalded milk. Cook, stirring constantly, over hot water until mixture coats a metal spoon. Add softened gelatine and stir until dissolved. Chill until the mixture is slightly thicker than the consistency of unbeaten egg white. Beat until smooth. Add rum and cherries. Beat egg whites until stiff; gradually beat in remaining ¼ cup sugar. Fold custard into egg whites. Turn into 1-inch Brazil nut pie crust. Chill until firm. To serve, garnish with whipped cream, shaved Brazil nuts, shaved chocolate and pieces of maraschino cherries. Yield: 1 10-inch pie.

Note: To slice Brazil nuts, soak in boiling water ½ hour. Drain and slice thinly.

Books For Cooks

IT IS ALWAYS enjoyable to read books written by friends or acquaintances. Coast to Coast Cookery (Copp Clark $5.50) gives us just that pleasant feeling since it is selected recipes by American newspaper food editors, many of whom we know. Marion Tracey of "Casserole Cookery" fame has compiled this cookbook which is classified as regional.

We are indeed pleased to note that Canada is ably represented by Marjorie Elwood of the *Toronto Star Weekly*, Margaret Henderson of the *Vancouver Daily Province*, Edith Adams of the *Vancouver Sun* and Sheila Craig of the *Winnipeg Tribune*.

Recipes for both simple and exotic dishes are accompanied by authentic tales of their origin. Also the atmosphere of each region is created by explanatory notes preceding the recipes. Here you will find the famed Crab Gumbo and Cake Brulot of New Orleans, Florida's Fresh Lime Meringues, Hog's Jowls and Turnip Greens in Pot Likker from Tennessee and many more recipes of celebrated regional foods. All are stated in a forthright manner anyone can follow. Confusing nomenclature in the bean family is nicely cleared up in Notes on Regional Terms.

■ For Savory Squares make up a mild sage-onion dressing and have it fairly moist. Spread in a greased shallow pan (8 x 8). Bake for 20 minutes in a 400°F oven, Now split 6 frankfurters almost through and fry in a little butter. Mark 6 squares in baked dressing and place hot franks on top of each square. Serve with tomato, mushroom or cream sauce.

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SANITY

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 49

But less attention has been given to teaching us how to deal with mental patients in the community. Yet we're all pretty certain to come face to face with the problem some day. For it's Canada's number one public health problem.

Everyone suffers from emotional conflicts to some extent. But the majority of us can carry on at our work and in our personal lives—often because our loved ones help us to meet life's stresses and strains.

Sometimes, however, we get "all mixed up" and find it difficult or impossible to make decisions. Our conflicts may be serious and persist for long periods. And because none of us is perfectly balanced, we all have a breaking point. Maybe we'll develop indigestion. Or even stomach ulcers. Or the final result may be a mental illness.

None of us wants to see a loved one committed to a mental institution. But hospital treatment sometimes becomes necessary. And if it does, you needn't give up hope. For every three patients admitted to a mental hospital in Canada in 1950, two patients came out. That meant that nearly 10,000 persons returned to the community.

We can all help to pave their way. Discharge isn't so frightening if you have good friends outside.

■ New General Secretary of the Neighborhood Workers' Association is Lillian Thomson, at present Executive Director of the National Council of the YWCA. Miss Thomson is a graduate of the School of Social Work, University of Toronto, with a degree in Economic History from the London School of Economics in England.

■ Andrée Therriault of Quebec City won the Opera Committee Women's scholarship. The 26-year-old soprano is in her second year at the Opera School, Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto.

■ New National President of the Catholic Women's League of Canada is Mrs. Fred Drake of Regina, an active member in the CWL since it was organized in Regina in 1919.

■ Some 9,000 women sent birthday greetings last month to a Toronto Club. Occasion: the 25th birthday of Toronto Zonta Club. The 9,000 women represented 255 Zonta Clubs in 13 countries. Their greetings were delivered by national President Edwina Hogadone of Rochester, NY, to Toronto President Mrs. Aubrey Gibson.

■ Beginning of the year, the YWCA will have a new Executive Director. She's Agnes Roy, a graduate of the School of Social Work, University of Toronto. During the War, as Director of Housing Registries in the Consumer Branch of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, Miss Roy travelled across the country, is well-known to many Canadian housewives.

LIGHTER SIDE

Nigger in the Stockpile

by Mary Lowrey Ross

THE INVESTIGATOR who has been going into the Defence Department's purchase lists has come up with some fascinating items.

For instance, this researcher claims that the Department of Defence has bought up enough curb-to-curb broadloom to cover Toronto's Yonge St. all the way up to Roxborough, a distance of roughly two miles. This seems rather silly, doesn't it? I mean who *wants* to cover Yonge Street with broadloom for a distance of two miles?

Then there is the question of the $57,550 for boudoir, bridge and trilight lamps, together with unspecified amounts for nylon taffeta and undesignated furniture. There seems to be nothing to get very excited about here either. If the boys and girls of our Army want to get together for an evening's singsong ("Just a Song at Trilight"), relaxing under the Defence lamps on the undesignated furniture, what better advertisement could you have for recruiting?

There are other details, however, that seem a little more baffling. For instance the $34,034 spent on ladies' flannelette d r a w e r s. This strikes me, to employ a further vulgarism, as the real nigger in the stockpile.

Naturally I don't know a great deal about our Government's defence plans. I do know something about women, however, especially those approaching the CWAC age-group, two of whom I have under my immediate supervision. I also know that no woman under the age of 85 or 90 (and we are assuming that the Department of Defence is not recruiting from this age-group) would look on flannelette drawers with anything but abhorrence. In fact, the average CWAC (age-group 20-30) would rather be found dead, frozen stiff at her post in Yellowknife or Whitehorse, than wear flannelette drawers.

IF THE Department is interested in knowing what they prefer to wear under rigorous circumstances, I can tell them that too. They wear their pajama bottoms tucked into their ski pants, and love it.

All this talk about flannelette drawers makes extremely unfavorable publicity and it might be a very wise idea for the Department to take a full-page advertisement in all our leading newspapers, announcing that it has contributed $34,034 worth of flannelette drawers to the Community Chest, ear-marked for the Belmont Home.

I understand of course the Government's reason for stockpiling dish cloths. They are to be on hand in case of a sudden emergency, i.e. Armageddon. We are all assured, however, that when Armageddon comes it will arrive without warning. Does the Department of Defence imagine that anyone anywhere under those circumstances is going to stop long enough to wash up the dishes? They probably won't even take time to pile them in the sink.

Let's see now. There is also the $208,690 order for air-women's jackets, designed to outfit 10,400 women. This item came under several contracts, only one of which covered matching skirts. There are, it seems, no slacks "identifiable as such" in the contract. What then are airwomen to wear with their $208,690 worth of jackets? The $34,034 worth of flannelette drawers, God forbid?

THEN there is the question of raincoats. Our investigator has worked it out that the supply of raincoats on order will last our present strength of CWACS and WRENS fifty years, allowing three years' wear to a raincoat.

This is undoubtedly a troubling angle. These army raincoats look very attractive at present; but this is only 1952. How are they going to look in 2002? The answer is that they are going to look very much as the 1902 raincoats look to us—the ones with the balloon sleeves lined with buckram and a coachman's cape for chic. You can't get girls in the Army that way.

Of course they could use the surplus raincoats for waste in an emergency. There won't be an emergency of this sort, however, since the Department has already spent $424,058 on waste and wiping rags. Besides, did you ever try to wipe your motor hood with an old raincoat?

I am also a little disturbed by the $59,785 order for ladies' running shoes. Just how far are our fighting ladies supposed to run, and in what direction? However, I see that the Department has ordered a million dollars' worth of buses and something over a million dollars' worth of station wagons and trucks. This should take care of our footsore CWACS.

All these problems create a number of interesting questions in the mind of the taxpayer.

In recent weeks I have been poking about the various stores, looking for a crystal chandelier, about seventy yards of handblocked linen for slipcovers, and an old Sheffield winecooler for growing bulbs in fibre. I'm not going to bother looking any further however. I'm going to wait till the Cold War Surplus Sales come on.

And while I'm about it I think I'll pick up at least a dozen pairs of running shoes for the cottage. This would leave plenty for myself and family, and for the guests who invariably turn up without running shoes. The rest I intend to stockpile.

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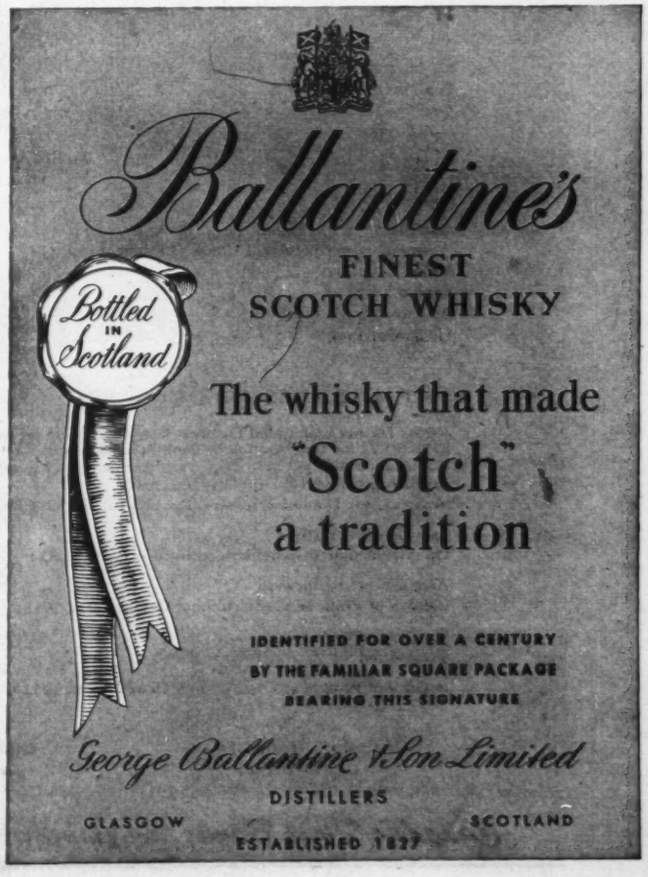

Forgotten Winter

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18

additional housing units, Nassau has assumed the dual role of catering to both the wealthy and the budget sets. This winter, for instance, a glance at posted hotel rates discloses that several of the finer small hotels will be charging no more than $8 per day, European plan, single, with rates prevailing downward in a number of the finer guest houses. And the ritzy British Colonial, Fort Montagu Beach and Royal Victoria hotels plan to offer the finest housing, food and entertainment for $22 per day at the lower priced of the three to $28 at the higher priced, all meals included.

Dress for the evening during the winter season is traditionally black tie, with cocktail dresses or evening gowns for women. But during the daytime most visitors take to swimming or other sports in bathing suits or sports attire.

Golfing enthusiasts will find one of the world's finest golf courses available to them at the Bahamas Country Club. The Club has just completed a new clubhouse for non-members, and its greens and fairways are reported to be in the best condition in many a year. The course is scheduled to be the site of at least one international competition this winter.

THE USUAL sun sports such as bicycling and tennis will be on the docket, and those with an adventurous spirit will have an opportunity to take a fling at the fascinating sports of spear fishing and water skiing.

Salt-water angling is another phase of outdoor activity in Nassau that will lure hundreds of visitors to the Bahamas. Surrounding the island of New Providence is an off-shore fishing area that is regarded as one of the world's finest.

Horse racing at Hobby Horse Hall on Friday afternoons, native calypso nightclubs, imported entertainment at the larger hotels, sightseeing in and around the city's old forts and historic spots—these are just a few of the things that the visitor will find in Nassau now and during the coming months.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Founded in 1817

CONDENSED GENERAL STATEMENT

October 31st, 1952

ASSETS

Cash on hand and due from banks and bankers		$ 260,929,246.88
Notes of and cheques on other banks		134,379,684.34
Government and Other Public Securities (not exceeding market value)		987,563,535.92
Other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks (not exceeding market value)		121,116,603.90
Call Loans		48,687,581.07
		$1,552,676,652.11
Commercial and Other Loans		663,492,265.37
Bank Premises		21,104,694.76
Customers' Liability under Acceptances and Letters of Credit (as per contra)		46,726,196.14
Other Assets		2,478,122.50
		$2,286,477,930.88

LIABILITIES

Deposits		$2,147,900,483.52
Acceptances and Letters of Credit Outstanding		46,726,196.14
Other Liabilities		2,148,390.88
Capital	$36,000,000.00	
Rest or Reserve Fund	53,000,000.00	
Undivided Profits	702,860.34	89,702,860.34
		$2,286,477,930.88

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Profits for the year ended October 31st, 1952, after making provision of $922,283.74 for Depreciation of Bank Premises, Furniture and Equipment and an appropriation to Contingency Reserve, out of which full provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts has been made	$ 11,586,778.38
Provision for Dominion Income Tax and Provincial Taxes	5,918,000.00
Leaving a Net Profit of	$ 5,668,778.38
Of this amount shareholders received or will receive	4,500,000.00
Amount carried forward	$ 1,168,778.38
Balance of Profit and Loss Account October 31st, 1951	1,534,081.96
	$ 2,702,860.34
Transferred to Rest Account	2,000,000.00
Balance of Profit and Loss Account October 31st, 1952	$ 702,860.34

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To the kiddies, grandmother is absolute "tops".
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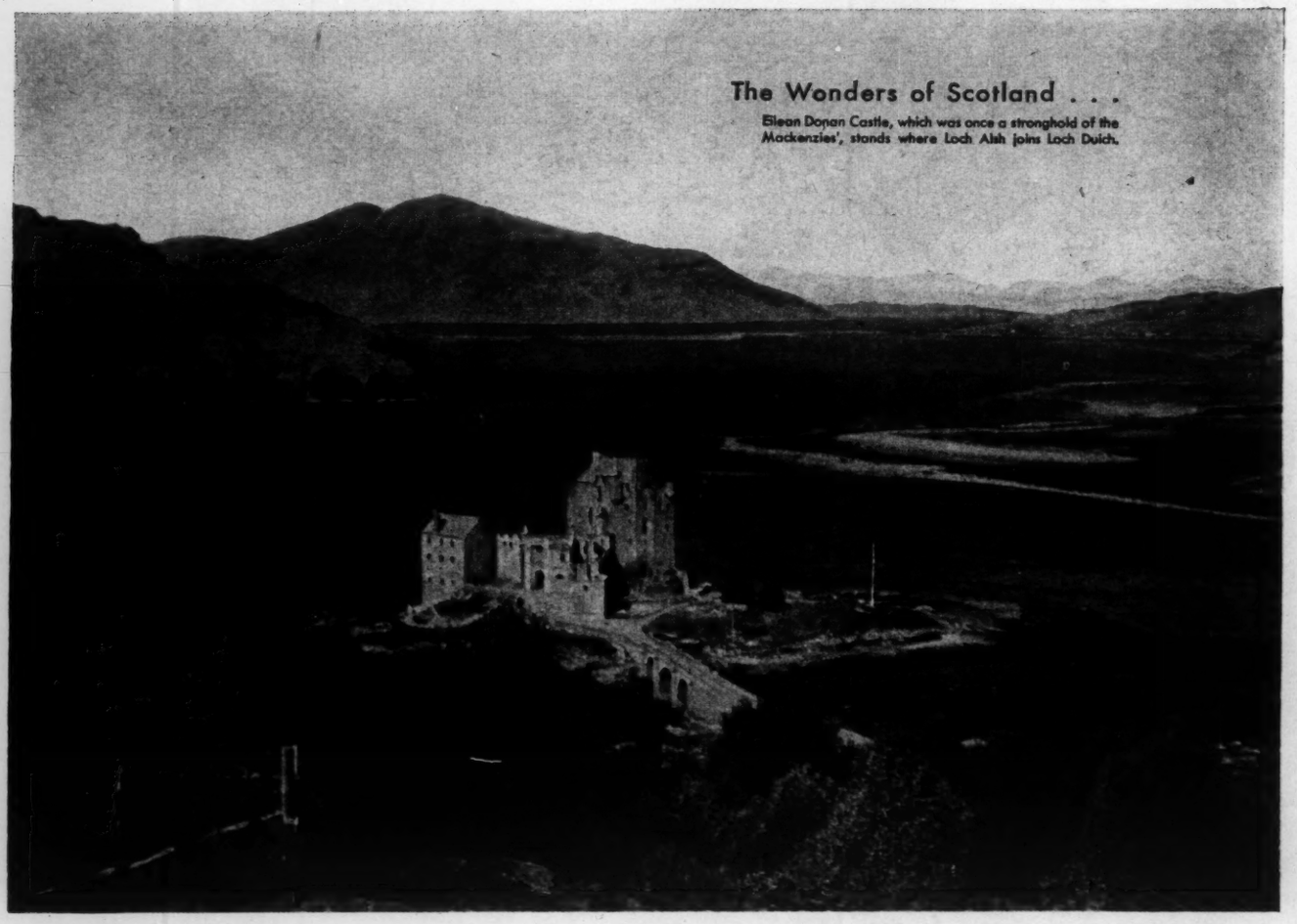

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Eilean Donan Castle, which was once a stronghold of the Mackenzies', stands where Loch Alsh joins Loch Duich.

Photographed by K. LEECH

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